"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair Thursday; Friday, increasing cloudiness; moderate north winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,683. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANS FALL BACK, BRITISH ADVANCE 25 MILES; MAUBEUGE AND 40,000 MEN TAKEN, SAYS BERLIN; BRITISH ARMED CRUISER OCEANIC IS WRECKED

PEACE MESSAGE FROM KAISER?

Washington Quick to Make Inferences from the Tone of His Telegram to President.

HE SORROWS OVER LOUVAIN

But the Conduct of the Belgian People Impelled His Generals to Severity.

COMPLAINS OF THE ALLIES

Whom He Charges with Violating Rules of War—Tried to Avert Conflict—Text of Message Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A movement for peace in Europe seems to be in the air, although no definite action has been taken that would lead to real encouragement among those who hope that the great world struggle can be brought to an end through amicable means in the very near future.

President Wilson has received a personal message from the German Emperor, which, while it relates to other things connected with the war, is said to be susceptible of the interpretation that the Emperor would not insist on a continuance of hostilities if he found his enemies willing to discuss a settlement.

On the other hand, it is understood that Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador in London, has informed the State Department that in a conversation with the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey pointed out that, if there should be any effort for peace, Great Britain would become a party to it only with the understanding that the negotiations would contemplate reparation for the German violation of Belgian neutrality and compensation for the damage done by the German troops in Belgian territory. This attitude is a decided indication that Great Britain would not consider a peace proposal unless Germany were willing to acknowledge that Belgium was entitled to redress.

Officials tonight were very reticent as to the contents of the message from the German Emperor to President Wilson. They acknowledge that such a message had been received through the medium of the State Department, and that it related to alleged violations of the rules of war by the Anglo-French Allies and contained a defense of the actions of the German troops destroying the Belgian city of Louvain and other acts done by the German forces in Belgium and France. It is said, but there is no official confirmation of this, that the tone of the Kaiser's message is such that it might be construed as meaning that Germany would not resist a movement to bring about peace.

As this phase of the message is understood here, the inference mentioned is drawn from the fact that Emperor William, in defending his forces from the charges made against them, points out that Germany did not seek to go to war with the countries with which it is now engaged in hostilities, but sought in every way to preserve the peace. Probably the inference is far-fetched, and it is not claimed that it is based on anything more than the "tone" of the Kaiser's communication.

The first intimation that Emperor William had sent a message to the President of the United States came in a press dispatch from London that the North German Gazette of Berlin, declared to be the official organ of the German Government, had published a statement that the Emperor had sent an important message to President Wilson. A press dispatch from Copenhagen said that the message was forwarded to Washington on Sept. 4.

Officials of the Government denied today that any such message had been received, but it was admitted tonight that a communication from the German Emperor had reached the White House through the State Department. The impression was given from what officials said that the message had not been laid before the President until this evening.

President Wilson's offer to use his good offices to bring about peace between the European combatants is a standing offer. It was so worded as to leave any and every belligerent European nation in a position to approach the United States at any time the belligerent was ready to utilize the services of this Government in the direction of bringing about the ending of the war. All the combatants have responded to the President's tender in cautious terms, and none of them has given any indication that it is willing to take advantage of the proposal.

Since the President's tender was made, Secretary Bryan has lost no opportunity to discuss the prospects of peace with diplomatic and other callers who might be in a position to aid a movement for the ending of hostilities. But nothing has come to light to indicate that Mr. Bryan has received any encouragement from those with whom he has talked. His idea in initiating such discussions appears to be to keep alive the knowledge that this Government is extremely anxious that peace shall be restored and is ever ready to exercise its good offices toward that end.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—"My heart bleeds for Louvain," is one of the phrases which the Emperor is understood to have used in his message to President Wilson. He declared, however, that the population of Belgium had offered such resistance that his Generals had in many cases found it necessary to administer severe punishment.

The message was closely guarded. Persons who knew its contents, however, declared it did not ask the President to take any action, but simply laid before him the Emperor's contentions in connection with the controversy that has arisen over the alleged atrocities by the German Army in Belgium.

THE KAISER'S MESSAGE.

Tells President That British Troops Are Using Dum-Dum Bullets.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—"There has been published in Copenhagen a telegram which Emperor William sent to President Wilson under date of Sept. 4," telegraphs the Copenhagen correspondent of The London Daily Telegraph. "In this telegram Emperor William protests against the use by the English of

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIAN AND FOE DIE IN AIR FIGHT

Nesteroff, Czar's Aviator, Rams Austrian's Aeroplane and Both Drivers Are Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Capt. Nesteroff, one of the most daring of Russian aviators, the first of his countrymen to loop the loop, has sacrificed his life in a successful attempt to destroy an Austrian aeroplane, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

According to a report from the front, Capt. Nesteroff was returning from an aerial reconnoissance when he saw an Austrian aeroplane hovering over the Russian forces, presumably with the intention of dropping bombs.

The Russian aviator immediately headed straight for the Austrian machine at full speed, and although he must have known that victory by such tactics could be gained only at the cost of his own life, he dashed into the Austrian aeroplane. The force of the impact caused the collapse of both machines, which plunged to the earth, the two aviators meeting instant death.

ZANGWILL URGES JEWS TO SUPPORT ALLIES

Has Sir Edward Grey's Assurance That He Will Seek Emancipation of Russian Jews.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Israel Zangwill has sent to The Standard an appeal to the Jews of neutral countries to support the Allies against Germany. Mr. Zangwill appeals especially to the Jews of America. He says:

"Although the most monstrous war in human history was 'made in Germany,' and although Germany's behavior in the war is as barbarous as her temper in peace, I note with regret that a certain section of Jewry in America and other neutral countries seems to withhold sympathy from Great Britain and her Allies.

"In so far as these Jews are German born their feeling for Germany is as intelligible as is mine for England, but in so far as they are swayed by consideration for the interests of the Russian Jews, to whom Germany and Austria are offering equal rights, let me tell them that it is better for the Jewish minority to continue to suffer, and that I would far sooner lose any own rights as an English citizen than that the great interests of civilization should be submerged by the triumph of Prussian militarism.

"And in saying this I speak not as a British patriot, but as a world patriot, dismayed and disgusted by the inhuman ideal of the Gothic superman. I am well aware that Germany's press agent paints Germany as the guardian of civilization and as an angel fighting desperately against hordes of savages imported from Africa and Asia, but if we are using black forces it is for white purposes, while she is using white forces for black purposes.

"But it is not even certain that the Jews of Russia will continue to suffer, once England is relieved from this Teutonic nightmare. Assurances I have been privileged to obtain from Sir Edward Grey that he would neglect no opportunity of encouraging the emancipation of the Russian Jews mark a turning point in their history, replacing, as it does, windy Russian rumors by a solid political basis of hope. Nor is this a mere utterance of a politician in a crisis.

"I am in a position to state that it represents the attitude of all that is best in English thought. It is with confidence therefore that I appeal to American and other 'neutral' Jews not to let the shadow of Russia alienate their sympathies from this indomitable island, which now, as not seldom before, is fighting for mankind and which may yet civilize Russia and Germany."

RECASTING EUROPE'S MAP.

Russian View as to the Final Division of Territories.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—The declaration of London continues to be subject of favorable comment. The Retch argues that the war must be terminated in such a way that it shall leave no vangeful associations on either side. The change in the map of Europe must be final and no nationality must be opposed in the satisfaction of its legitimate ambitions.

This ideal is, however, irreconcilable with the existence of an empire like Austria-Hungary. It is also irreconcilable with the hegemony of Prussia in Germany. Further, it is irreconcilable with the division of Poland and the Treaty of Bucharest.

The unifications of Russia, Italy, Germany, Rumania, and Servia must be completed. France must recover what has been taken from her and Bulgaria also.

A hundred years' fight for the principle of nationality must finish with a decision free from all compromise, and therefore final.

These ideas seem to have many advocates in this country.

ROADS MINED IN BELGIUM.

Germans Said to Have Prepared for Their Retreat.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

OSTEND, Sept. 8 (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Information has reached me from Brussels that the Germans have mined the roads in the north of Belgium.

It is the first hint I have had of this terrible danger to an advance on the part of the Allies, for what has been done there has certainly been done all over the line of possible retreat.

RUSSIA CLEARED OF AUSTRIANS

Another Series of Defeats Puts Their Main Armies in a Precarious Position.

MANY GERMANS CAPTURED

Rome Hears Russians Have Won Great Crucial Battle Near Rava-Russka, in Galicia.

AUSTRIA MAY ASK PEACE

Move by Vienna Government Expected Within Fifteen Days in Petrograd Diplomatic Circles.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—The following announcement was issued today by the General Staff of the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces:

"On Sept. 5 and 6 we attacked the Austrian army at Zamost, situated northeast of Krubeesiow and southeast of Rava-Russka. The Austrian army is retiring in disorder, pursued by the Russians.

"Near Frampol the Russian cavalry rushed big convoys of the enemy in the direction of Lublin.

"The Austro-German troops, having been dislodged from the fortified positions they were occupying, retired in a southerly direction.

"The troops and convoys which were moving in the direction of the road leading from Josefow to Annopol (government of Volhyma) have been dispersed by the Russian artillery on the left bank of the Vistula.

"A big battle is being fought on the front extending from Rava-Russka to the Dneister River, where the Austrian Army has received reinforcements.

"Detachments of the Fourteenth (Tyrolese) Army Corps attempted an attack near Rava-Russka during the night of Sept. 7, but were repulsed. They left in our hands one regimental flag and 500 prisoners.

"Near Zamost we took a German aeroplane.

"In Eastern Prussia small skirmishes continue."

Practically all Austrian troops have been driven from Russian territory.

ROME, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Petrograd to The Messagero declares that the great battle at Rava-Russka, in Galicia, thirty-two miles northwest of Lemberg, is over and that the Russians have won a complete victory.

The Austrians are said to be retiring everywhere. Among the prisoners taken by the Russians are a large number of Germans.

The Austrians have evacuated Russian Poland.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8, 11 P. M. (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A Petrograd special telegram to The Politiken says that, according to a report to the War Ministry from Galicia, the Russian attempt to cut off half a million Austrians who were advancing on Lublin is on the point of succeeding. A very extensive battle is going on.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In well-informed circles here the opinion is that Austria is in a desperate plight, viewing matters from military, political, and financial points of view.

A telegram from Petrograd says that both in Russian and foreign diplomatic quarters there it is believed that the Vienna Government will have sued for peace within fifteen days, this being the only means of averting the complete breaking up of the empire.

The Tempo states that the Austrians are responsible for many atrocities, and it gives a list of their officers who ordered the massacre of non-combatants and the burning of villages.

RAVA A VITAL SPOT.

Its Capture Said to be the Key of Present Tactical Position.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 8. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The entire interest of the war on the Russian front now centres in the conflict which must shortly terminate in either the destruction or capitulation of Austria's main armies. This consummation has apparently been somewhat delayed by the appearance in the field of strong German forces, which have hurried to aid Austria's last efforts.

I am in position to say that the relative situations of the opposing myriads have not been effectively altered. The inevitable result has been merely delayed, probably for not more than a couple of days.

The Russians crossed the Vistula to meet a German division, which was

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS CLAIM MAUBEUGE

Wireless from Berlin Says the French Fortress Has Been Taken.

ALSO 40,000 PRISONERS

Four of These Are Generals, the Report Adds—400 Guns in the Booty.

EMBASSY HAS GOOD NEWS

Hears That 1,000 Men of the Russian Imperial Guard Have Been Captured.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (by Wireless to The Associated Press via Sayville, L. I.)—Official announcement was made today at Army Headquarters that the French fortress of Maubeuge, on the Sambre River, had fallen.

The Germans took 40,000 prisoners, including four Generals. Four hundred guns also were captured.

Dr. Ludwig Frank of Mannheim, a prominent Socialist member of the Reichstag, was killed on Sept. 3 during a charge against the French at Lunéville.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse has been wounded.

Maubeuge is a French fortress of the first class. It is situated in the Department du Nord, about six miles from the Belgian frontier.

The German onslaughts on this position have been determined, and judging from incomplete reports they have been going on for a week or more. Dispatches received from London under date of Sept. 5 said that part of the British expeditionary force in France was at Maubeuge assisting the French garrison in its defense.

The German General Staff in Berlin on Sept. 6 announced that two of the Maubeuge forts had fallen, and that the fire of the German artillery was on that date being directed against the town, which was then in flames. On the same day an official communication given out in Paris said that the Maubeuge fortress continued its heroic resistance.

The French War Office announcement of Sept. 7 contained the following reference to the defense of Maubeuge:

"The Minister of War has telegraphed to the Governor of Maubeuge, expressing the Government's admiration for the heroic defense, and saying: 'You should stop at nothing to prolong resistance until the hour of your approaching deliverance, which I hope will be soon.' The Commander in Chief has placed the name of the Governor of Maubeuge in the Order of the Day for his splendid defense."

GERMAN EMBASSY'S NEWS.

Wireless Tells of Fall of Maubeuge and Capture of Russians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The capture of the French fortified city of Maubeuge was announced by the German Embassy here this evening on the basis of an official message received from the Berlin Government via the Sayville wireless route. The message asserts that four Generals and 40,000 prisoners were captured. Here is the announcement:

Following message from Berlin: General Headquarters reports that Maubeuge is fallen: 400 guns, 4 Generals, and 40,000 prisoners captured.

Ludwig Frank, prominent Socialist of the Reichstag, fell in storming charges near Luneville, Sept. 3.

Prince Friedrich Wilhelm of Hesse wounded.

An earlier dispatch received by the German Embassy alluded to the capture of Maubeuge and denied the current reports that the Spanish Government contemplated entering the war on the side of the allied forces. This message read:

Spanish Ambassador in Berlin strongly denies rumors of Spanish unfriendly attitude against Germany and Austria, all Spanish party leaders being for strict neutrality. Joint papers emphasize importance of capture of Maubeuge. German military lines now being free; also captured 40,000 men, high number meaning important weakening of enemy. Strassburg session of court-martial officially states:

"French authorities organized two months' mobilization francotireuer bands' by distributing arms to civilians."

The embassy late this evening received a third wireless message from Berlin dealing with the situation at Louvain and charging that the Allies were using dum-dum bullets, many of which have been received at Berlin in original packages from the front. Allusion is made in this dispatch to the five American newspaper correspondents, (Roger Lewis, Irvin S. Cobb, Harry Hansen, James O'Donnell Bennett, and John T. McCutcheon,) who have been detained at Aix-la-Chapelle. The full text of this message follows:

Frankfurter Zeitung reports, that German officers, while Louvain (was) burning brought pictures from cathedral to town hall for protection. Stamps at Turin reports that French confidence in General Staff has vanished. Parisians know that France is flooded with wounded and that a great part of army are prisoners.

In Aix-la-Chapelle five American reporters are detained who had followed German Army through Belgium secretly under great difficulties. They are full of indignation against Belgian lies and praise human conduct of German troops.

Yesterday, Sept. 8, at Foreign Office in Berlin, dumdum bullets in original package, among them parcels with English stamp, were shown to thirty foreign journalists. Pointed copper projectiles for Lebel rifle, points deeply nicked either side so as to break upon impact. Package of steel-mantled bullets of later model, still in original packing, have noses cut squarely off, holes of 5 mfillimeters diameter, 7 deep, drilled perpendicularly.

Two German cuirassiers fired upon approaching automobile with officers. Russians surrounded village, separated males above fifteen years into two groups of unequal moiety despite Magistrate protestations that civilians unparticipated in shooting.

German war loan announced one milliard. Treasury bills unlimited. State loan 5 per cent., given out at 97.50.

Breslau Silesian Landwehr captured 17 officers, 1,000 men of Russian Imperial Guard.

These messages are given as received. Apparently there are some errors in transmission.

BERLIN NEWS IN LONDON.

Wireless Messages Picked Up There Do Not Mention Fighting.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.—The newspapers here point out that the official German wireless news received at Marconi House yesterday contained no reference to the French battle or to the Austro-Russian battle. This is the third day on which the operations in France have not been mentioned.

German wireless reports received here, via the Sayville station, and also those given out through the embassy, do mention fighting in France and Austria and Russia.

DENIES NORTH SEA IS MINED.

Von Bernstorff Adds That German Ports Are Open for Trade.

Some of the statements made last night by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, at the Ritz-Carlton, were that the war outlook was more hopeful for Germany; that the North Sea was not mined, as the British said it was; that German ports could be entered in safety by vessels flying the flags of neutral nations; and that, according to a letter he had received from his son, who is at the front with the German armies, bombs were planted and water poisoned in Belgian villages.

Not only is it possible for neutral vessels to find a way into the harbors of Germany, but those vessels will also find it possible to coal in those ports, the Ambassador said.

Referring to the much-printed guess that it was a peace proposal that took Oscar S. Straus and himself to Washington on Sunday night, the Ambassador called attention to the Government denial that any such suggestion had been submitted to Secretary of State Bryan or other high official of the Government in Washington.

The Ambassador read that part of his son's letter which told of the alleged use of bombs and the poisoning of drinking water by the Belgians.

"In every village there are bombs, and we have to make the people drink the water that they offer to us. They are trying to poison us," the Count read from his son's letter.

Asked concerning a report that Emperor William had sent a communication to President Wilson, the Ambassador replied by reading the text of a wireless message that had been received by the German Embassy yesterday. That message was as follows:

"North German Gazette publishes the text of a message from Kaiser Wilhelm to President Wilson concerning British and French use of dum-dum bullets, and Belgian atrocities on nurses, women, and soldiers."

Of his statement that it was possible for vessels of neutral nations to enter German ports, Count Bernstorff said:

"The rumor that the German ports are blockaded and that the shipping of Germany is paralyzed is not true. As a matter of fact, no German ports are blockaded, and there is nothing to prevent neutral vessels entering those ports. Neutral ships desiring to enter German ports in the North Sea must go to a point ten miles north of Heligoland, where they will find German pilots, who will guide them into the harbors. Harbors on the Baltic can be approached directly, and there are pilots before every port.

"I should also add," continued the Ambassador, "that the prohibition of the exportation of coal from Germany does not apply to bunker coal. The supply of coal for neutral merchant ships is assured.

"As for the report that the North Sea is mined, that report is untrue."

When seen yesterday morning Ambassador von Bernstorff was asked about a story, of European origin, to the effect that in the event of a great German defeat the Kaiser might flee to the United States and make this country his home. The story said that the Kaiser had large land holdings in this country and in Canada and had also invested in American securities.

Count von Bernstorff was greatly amused by the story.

"I really do not think it is true," he said jestingly, "and if it were, I don't think the Kaiser would be investing money through me. There are so many men who know more about investing money than I do. I know nothing about money. I never made any in my life."

At the Ritz-Carlton it was said late last night that Count von Bernstorff was not in, and it was understood that he had gone out of town. On Tuesday night he was the guest of Jacob H. Schiff at the latter's home near Seabright.

Summary of War News

The French War Office announces that the British forces have crossed the Marne and that the Germans have fallen back twenty-five miles at that point. On the left the Germans have failed in several attempts to break through the French lines, while in the centre and on the right the situation remains the same.

The German Army headquarters in Berlin reports by wireless that Maubeuge, a strong French fortress, six miles from the Belgian frontier, has fallen. Forty thousand prisoners, including four generals, and 400 guns were taken, it is said.

The Russian General Staff reports that Austro-German troops have been forced out of their fortified position in Lublin. The Austrians have been reinforced at Rava-Russka, northwest of Lemberg, and a fierce engagement is now taking place all along the Dniester.

The British Press Bureau announces that the armed cruiser Oceanic, of the White Star Line, has been lost off the north coast of Scotland. All of the officers and crew were saved.

Emperor William has sent to President Wilson a message protesting against the use by the English troops of dum-dum bullets and against the participation in the war of the Belgian population. England has already officially denied the charge of using dum-dum bullets.

England is cheered by the attitude of India, where native rulers are offering substantial aid in cash, jewels and men.

Rumania will soon throw her 200,000 troops into the conflict, according to a dispatch from Bucharest, which reports a strong sentiment throughout the country in favor of Russia.

Italy has warned two classes of her reserves not to leave the country.

Holland has proclaimed a state of siege in a great number of towns on the coast, and is refusing to violate her neutrality by sending food supplies to Germany.

Japan has landed 20,000 troops at Lungkow on the northeastern coast of the Shantung Peninsula. This force is now advancing toward Chaoyuan, which is eighty miles north of the Kiao-Chau forts.

LINER OCEANIC LOST ON ROCKS

Famous White Star Steamer, Armed as Cruiser, Wrecked on Coast of Scotland.

ALL ON BOARD ARE SAVED

British Press Bureau Announces That the Big Vessel Is a Total Loss.

NOTED AS MILLIONAIRE SHIP

Years Ago the Favorite Vessel of J. P. Morgan, Philip Armour, Wm. C. Whitney and Other Wealthy Men.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Press Bureau announces that the armed merchant cruiser Oceanic of the White Star Line was wrecked yesterday on the north coast of Scotland and has become a total loss. All of the officers and crew were saved.

James Parton, European manager of the White Star Line, when called on the telephone by The New York Times corresponcent and asked if he had any particulars of the loss of the Oceanic, was much agitated.

"I have no news to give," he said and hung up the telephone.

The official announcement gave no details of the loss of the vessel, nor any information as to what mission she was engaged in. The Oceanic was reported in the navy list published yesterday as having been taken for Government service.

This month's Navy List gives the following officers for the Oceanic: Capt. William F. Slater, Commander Harry Smith, R. N. R.; Lieut. Commander M. F. Stokes, Lieutenants of Royal Navy reserve V. L. Wiles, G. E. Warner, R. Mortimere, C. H. Greame, C. H. Lightoller and D. Blair.

The Oceanic was the second steamship of that name, built by Harland & Wolff of Belfast in 1899 for the Oceanic Steamship Company of Liverpool, and was for many years one of the most popular vessels in the Atlantic passenger trade. She was designed when Thomas H. Ismay was Chairman of the company, and he took a personal interest in the decorating and furnishing of the ship.

No expense was spared on the Oceanic, and the cost of gilding her dining saloon was said to have been nearly $200,000. All her public rooms were finished in the same luxurious manner, and for years after she came out, in September, 1899, the Oceanic was the favorite ship of J. P. Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. C. Whitney, Philip Armour, and many other wealthy men. Her May sailing to Liverpool up to ten years ago was called "the millionaires' trip," because a large number of the richest men in the United States made a practice of sailing together on her and giving special dinners and luncheons on the voyage.

Refurnished Three Years Ago.

Three years ago the International Mercantile Marine Company spent about $250,000 on the Oceanic in refurnishing her, building a new companionway, with heavy carved bronze gates at the saloon entrance. The saloon also was regilded. J. Bruce Ismay, who was President of the company at that time, wished the ship to be kept up to her original standard because she was the last that his father saw launched and was his pride among the fleet.

The last time the liner left New York was on Saturday, Aug. 1, at noon. She carried passengers and mails for Southampton via Plymouth, and was in command of Capt. Harry Smith, R. N. R., the senior Captain of the White Star Line, who was navigating officer on her when she went ashore. Upon her arrival at Southampton on Aug. 8 the passengers were hurried ashore and a naval crew took charge of the vessel. In twenty-four hours they had put eight 6-inch guns on her upper decks and had hung ropes around the bridge to protect the officers from rifle fire. the cabins were taken down and she made her first trip to Havre on Aug. 12 with a load of British troops. At that time she was flying the white St. George ensign of the Royal Navy and had a naval Captain, officers, and crew on board.

Graceful as a Yacht.

From a sailor's point of view the Oceanic was one of the most graceful vessels that ever entered New York Harbor. She had yacht-like lines, and there was a jaunty rake to her funnels and masts. For years she maintained a speed of 21½ knots, and up to her last Atlantic voyage she could make 20½ knots.

Her dimensions were 706 feet long, 68 feet beam, 30 feet depth of hold, and 17,274 gross tonnage. She was a twin screw ship, schooner rigged, and carried a crew of 385 men. When the Oceanic was taken over by the navy in Southampton her funnels and hull and superstructure were painted black.

The White Star Line officials said last night that they had no knowledge of the movements of the Oceanic after she was taken over by the British Government. It is surmised that the liner might have been on her way to Archangel to carry Russian troops to Belgium or to protect unarmed transports coming from that port.

The original cost of the Oceanic is said to have been about $4,500,000.

NOORDAM CAPTURED BY BRITISH CRUISER

Holland-America Liner Was Carrying German Reservists and Cargo from New York.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Exchange Telegraph Company announces that the Holland-America Line's vessel Noordam, bound for Rotterdam from New York with German reservists and a general cargo, also destined for Germany, has been captured in the Atlantic and taken to Queenstown by a British cruiser.

The prisoners will leave Queenstown, accompanied by British guards, en route to a place of detention.

The Cronicle naval expert, referring to the Noordam, says the intelligence that a British cruiser has brought into Queenstown a Dutch vessel with German reservists on board should cause no surprise. "We are empowered," he says, "by the conventions of international law to arrest contraband destined for the enemy and by an order in council to arrest it at whatever port it may be landed. Reservists for the German Army are certainly liable to capture and detention as an extreme form of contraband. The Dutch Government can have no cause of complaint about an act which evidently is within the rights of a belligerent power."

The Holland-America line steamer Noordam sailed from New York for Rotterdam on the morning of Sept. 1. She departed with some secrecy, and very few persons other than those having business there were allowed on the pier at Hoboken just before she sailed. It was said at the time that one of the reasons for taking these precautions was that the vessel had on board a number of German reservists.

The company's officials have indignantly and repeatedly denied that reservists of any country were returning to Europe on any vessel of their line. This denial was made in the case of another steamer of the line, but was, they said, equally applicable to the Noordam. The Noordam is said to have carried several hundred passengers.

The liner was built at the yard of Harland & Wolff at Belfast. She was launched in 1902. She is of 12,531 gross tons, a twin-screw vessel, propelled by reciprocal engines of 2,250 horse power. The Noordam is 560 feet long, has 62 feet beam, and has a depth of 34 feet. She flies the Dutch flag, and her port of registry is Rotterdam.

GERMANS STILL RETIRING

But 60,000 More Troops Are Hurrying South From Belgium.

COMMUNICATIONS IN PERIL.

And There Are Persistent Reports That Their Supply of Ammunition Is Short.

FRENCH CENTRE ADVANCING

All Attempts of the Invaders to Break the Extreme Left Wing of Allies Fail.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9.—This official announcement was issued tonight:

"On the left wing all the German attempts to break the French lines on the right bank of the Ouroq River have failed. We have taken two standards.

"The British Army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has fallen back about forty kilometers (twenty-five miles).

"On the centre and right wing there is no notable change."

This bulletin was given out in the afternoon:

"On the whole the Germans appear to be beginning a movement of retreat.

"The strategic position of the French troops is improving, but one cannot judge of a battle extending over 100 kilometers, (over 62 miles.)

"The Germans seem to experience certain difficulties in provisioning.

"In general the French troops seem to be gaining the advantage."

PARIS, Sept. 9.—An official communication, issued this afternoon, said:

"First: On the left wing, although the Germans have been reinforced, the situation remains satisfactory. The enemy is retreating before the British army.

"Second: At the centre our advance is slow, but general.

"Third: On the right wing there has been no action of the enemy against the great circle of Nancy. In the Vosges and in Alsace the situation remains unchanged."

Another announcement in the afternoon said:

"On the banks of the River Ouroc two German flags have been captured in the course of a great battle. One was taken from the enemy by force by a reservist named Guilmard, who has received the Military Medal from Gen. Galieni. This flag is of the Thirty-sixth Regiment of German infantry, which was decorated in 1870 with the order of the Iron Cross."

Drove Germans Into the Marne.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I heard from a French officer last night that British cavalry had driven several German squadrons into the Marne. He was sure of his news.

60,000 MORE GERMANS COMING.

Advancing Into France in Three Columns, One Report Says.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.—German reinforcements, estimated at 60,000 men, are advancing into France in three columns, according to a Reuter dispatch from Ostend.

Another Reuter dispatch from Ostend says that the German troops, which were waiting in East Flanders to receive the levy demanded from Ghent, were urgently ordered this morning to proceed to France.

They immediately took the road for Lille or Valenciennes.

Still another Ostend dispatch says that a German army corps seems to be marching to the south, passing between Oudenarde, East Flanders and Grammont. It is probably intended to reinforce the German right wing.

Since Monday, adds the dispatch, many German fugitives from the battle in France have been seeking refuge in Dottignies forest, between Courtrai and Herzeaux.

GERMANS OUT OF ALSACE.

Kaiser's Troops Said to Have Evacuated the Province.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Central News from Basle, Switzerland, says that the Germans have evacuated Upper Alsace.

THINKS SUPPLY LINES CUT.

London Daily News Hopeful That Kitchener Has Sprung a Surprise.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.—The Daily News this morning says:

"Have the communications of the

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SEAT OF WAR

German right been cut? The question is suggested in two ways by the hurried retreat of this portion of the enemy's army and by a phrase in the French official communiqué, which records violent and fruitless attacks on the Allies occupying the right bank of the Ourcq in an attempt to protect their communications.

"There is more than one indication in the news from France of the remarkable development in the Allies' attack on the German right. Possibly the first of Lord Kitchener's surprises is making itself felt."

FIGURE GERMAN POSITIONS.

Three Armies Moved from the North on Plains of Champagne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Tonight's bulletin indicates a continuation of the great battle between Meaux and Verdun.

The Liberté says:

"It is easy to figure that the Germans directed at least three armies toward the plains of Champagne.

"One from Belgium via the Sambre and Oise and Compiegne, after suffering immense losses, probably crossed the Marne near Château Thierry.

"The second must be that against which we fought before Mézières and in the Porcien district.

"The third was concentrated in Luxemburg and seems to have slipped across the Argonne and the upper Valley of the Aisne, after furious fighting when traversing the Meuse further north.

"The situation of the allied forces is not revealed."

The Liberté prints the details of the fighting Sunday near La Ferte Gaucher, gathered from a wounded Sergeant. He said:

"We received orders to hold the position south above town until the Allies, operating near Meaux, had repulsed the attempted turning movement by the enemy. Early in the afternoon the enemy retreated to the northeast disordered and opposing feeble resistance. We pursued two German infantry regiments, supported by cavalry and artillery, 30 kilometers, and captured seven cannon, two quickfirers, and many prisoners. One of the latter, a sergeant of Prussian infantry, admitted that his men were almost without ammunition and had received formal orders to husband them as much as possible.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WEST OF ALLIED ARMIES, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I have been all over the present battle ground since the beginning of the war, and from my knowledge of the ground I can say that the Germans certainly now hold the worst position.

The Ourcq and Montmirail are the limits of their western line and form a circle of heights, occupied by the French.

The Germans, on the other hand, east of the Oise from Sezanne as far as Vitry-le-François, are on an absolutely level plain, with no protection whatever.

FIRST SUCCESS FOR ALLIES.

Evidence Plenty That Big Fight Will Be at the Centre.

By G. H. PERRIS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—Where are the jolly boys whose march out to the firing line I watched Monday evening?

Some are dead, others wounded, and a few lost, perhaps. The remainder are happy in their victory. How great a victory or what is its bearing upon the position in the whole wide field of battle it is still too soon to say.

The official records of the series of actions on the French left and the German right wings to the east of Paris are brief and not too clear, but their main purport is unquestionably cheering.

The major facts, which are clear in the official notes, are that the German right in its southward advance has been stopped both on the west and the south, has been compelled to retire, and is being ceaselessly harried; a fact even more important for its consequences further east than in its local effects.

It would be altogether premature to suppose that the main German movement which, I am persuaded, is aimed at a concentration in the east of France for the purpose of a junction of all the German armies, is yet decisively checked.

That may yet take some time, and it involves a departure from the temporizing tactics of which Gen. Joffre has proved himself a master.

The above generality may be supplemented by some details, given by soldiers wounded in the fighting on the French left wing near Meaux, Coulommiers, and La Fertegaucher, who reached Paris last night and today. A Sergeant of infantry gave the following account of his experience:

"We had been ready since Friday. That evening and during Saturday the sound of cannon came ever nearer without our being engaged. On that evening we had orders to fall back beyond C——, but during the night we advanced afresh and our regiment gathered on a hillside.

"At dawn on Sunday we came in touch with the enemy, who were attempting a turning movement on our left. We were told to hold firm until our British allies, who were doing it in the neighborhood of Meaux, had repelled the German force on the side. There was no difficulty in doing so, for from the beginning of the afternoon the enemy fell back in disorder toward the east.

"There was, however, a very lively engagement to the north of La Fertegaucher, this continued all night and was at its height on Monday morning.

"Thenceforward the Germans offered only a feeble resistance. We chased two German regiments, supported by a party of cavalry and a detachment of artillery, for nearly twenty miles. During this precipitate retreat not a single shot was fired on the German side, while we kept up a hot fire all the time with deadly effect."

Says Two Corps Were Defeated.

An officer of infantry expressed the opinion that the defeated Germans of this two-day battle comprised two army corps. He said:

"They had enormous losses. I saw more than 400 corpses in a single trench. Our men were superb. Despite orders, one of our battalions charged a German battery, breaking the enemy's lines, although they were well placed.

"We noticed that many of the Germans had run out of ammunition. They retired as fast as they could, passing through the villages without firing a shot. They seemed tired out.

"M. Dausset, an active member of Paris municipal Council, happened to be near Coulommiers yesterday, and thus describes a visit to one of the villages whence the Germans had retreated:

"I shall never forget the spectacle we saw. The places was practically deserted. Only three women and a boy remained. They told us that the Germans came in large numbers on Sunday. They occupied the whole village and the neighboring farms. They looked harrassed as if they had been marching for days without a stop.

"Nearly all the houses being shut up, they broke open the doors, but they respected the few cottages that were still inhabited.

"I went to the Mairie to see for myself, and found it in indescribable disorder. In every room there were mattresses, sheets, and bundles of straw on which men had been sleeping, remnants of food, half-empty bottles, drawers piled on the floors, chests open in the yards, and eiderdown mattresses, pillows, and the like in the villages square.

"In the church was more straw where men had been sleeping, and the remnants of rabbits, fowl, and pieces of meat.

"We entered some of the houses. In the more comfortable chalk marks showed that such a room was allotted to a Lieutenant and such another to a Captain.

"In a large but not very luxurious country house which they call the château, all the rooms have been occupied by the higher officers. In the large dining room the table was covered with fine white cloths, vases full of fresh cut roses, and dishes showing that several courses had been served.

"There even remained two serviettes folded in mitre shape before two chairs that had not been occupied. An oil lamp was still burning, and a number of candles guttered over empty bottles into which they had been stuck. The invaders had drunk champagne from the cellars of the house—a good deal of it.

"Women who accompanied me said that nearly all the officers spoke French. They did not hurt any one, but took away all the provisions they could lay hands on.

"The first thing the officers asked for was a bath. They had certainly intended to remain, and in the bedrooms which I visited they had carefully drawn the blinds as though for a long sleep.

"At 2 o'clock in the morning they received a sudden signal to leave, and the district was evacuated immediately. There must then have been stiff fighting, for on our return we passed the bodies of thirty horses and some freshmade graves."

TOO SOON TO CLAIM VICTORY.

But Standard's Critic Says "Balance of Success" Is with Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.—The Standard's military correspondent, Capt. F. S. Poutney writes:

"The general engagement which has been proceeding for at least three days in France continues with varying fortunes, but a considerable balance of success seems to rest with the Allies. That is about the extent of the claim that we ought to make at this stage. The British Army has been in action from the beginning of this great battle, in an offensive rôle at last, and it is satisfactory to know that it has been continuously successful in driving back the enemy. The last official message from Paris says the enemy is falling back before the British Army.

The battle front has a length of very nearly 200 miles stretching from the River Ourcq forty miles northeast of Paris, through Montmirail and Fere Champenoise to Vitry-le-François on the upper waters of the Marne, twenty miles south of Chalons; thence it runs eastward and northward past the southern end of the Argonne ridge to the line of the barrier forts between Verdun and Toul. The continuation follows that line through Toul to Nancy and Luneville. The position with regard to the section of line that lies between the Aisne and the Meuse is not clear, but the French field armies must be a good deal south of Verdun, and that fortress must be taking care of itself for the moment, at least.

"The Allies are supposed to be on the offensive along the whole line, and the sections on which the interest is focused are the left and centre. The left may be said to run from the Ourcq to Vitry-le-Francois and the centre from Vitry to the Meuse. On the left the British Army and two French armies are making a most important attempt to envelop and crush the German right, and a considerable amount of success has already attended their efforts. The British with the Fifth French Army, acting on the right, have thrust the enemy back some twenty miles, first over the Grand Morin, then the Petit Morin, and finally the Marne.

"That was the result of the first two days' fighting, and yesterday's news tells us that the Germans are still falling back, possibly in a northeasterly direction.

"The right flank of this retreating army or armies is evidently gravely menaced by the Sixth French Army, posted on the right bank of the Ourcq, for we had strong reinforcements rushed across from the centre, and a number of fierce attacks were delivered against the French on the Ourcq, with a view to at least preventing aggressive action on their part against the exposed German flank.

"These attacks seem to have been successfully repulsed, and the German right remains in danger—a danger that will become acute if the successful advance of the British and Fifth French Army continues. If all goes well with these two armies, we ought to see the German right, if it be not beaten and broken, thrown back at right angles to the rest of the German line and so cut the enemy's own lines of communication. The allied force employed in this work is good enough for anything.

"The key to the situation, however, seems to lie in the centre between some point west of Vitry and the Meuse south of Verdun, where the German armies have been brought close in together to burst by main force through the allied line and break it into two halves to be destroyed separately. We know that a number of fiercely contested battles have already been fought in this section, and there is reason to believe the French have held their own. They must continue to do so, for the attack on the German right to have any prospect of success. But the successful development of the flanking movement will naturally exercise an influence beneficial to the French in the centre because the enemy will have to continue to draw troops from that section to support the right.

"We may take it that the French in the centre are fighting with certain solid advantages in their favor, such as a terrain to their liking and quick, easy, lateral lines of communication for conveying well placed reserves to any part of the line.

"Gen. Joffre's long and strategic retreat has certainly not been made for nothing. We may also be certain that the French Army will fully maintain the best fighting traditions and come out of it with honor and credit.

"Complete success in this portion of the field would have a vital influence on the fortunes of war in the west, and might lead to a big German disaster in which the enveloping movement of the Angle-French armies referred to above would play a great part.

"Non-success, on the other hand, need not mean disaster to the Allies; only further retirement and a prolongation of agony from which France now suffers."

Spencer Wilkinson, writing in The Morning Post, says:

"A German advance along the line of the Laon-Rheims-Chalons-Chaumont, if it could be carried through, must break the French left wing and bring the German Army which accomplished it on to the rear of the French right wing, spread out from Verdun to Belfort. Then a vigorous attack from Alsace and Lorraine would drive back the French right wing, which would be taken in the rear by the victorious German right wing. That is evidently the plan, and if it succeeds the position of the French Army will be desperate.

"I find it hard to believe that the Germans can have sent any troops away from France to Russia before the decision of the battle now raging. I think it much more likely that the troops, moved by rail from Belgium, have been sent round to Alsace and Lorraine for an attack on the French right wing, which ought not to be delivered until the battle round Chalons has been decided.

"If the Germans have really sent a considerable number of troops to the eastern frontier, this plan of trying to break through between Paris and Verdun has the advantage that, in case of failure, their retreat across the Meuse to Luxemburg is much shorter than would have been a retreat from the Seine below Paris.

PARIS SEES TURN OF TIDE.

Believes Germany Has Expended Her Entire Strength.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The opinion now prevails that Germany has expended her entire strength in invading France, and that the tide is rapidly turning in favor of the Allies.

According to every one returning from the battlefield, the morale of the French and English troops is excellent. They are in a strong position, and the odds are in favor of their driving the Germans into a retreat.

The big question of war, "What can the Allies do against the German heavy artillery?" was answered today by a prominent military authority, who spent yesterday on the field under shell fire nearly the entire time. He said: "The French are now so accustomed to the enemy's heavy guns that they no longer mind them, but go right on with the bayonet.

"I never saw such courage, such dash, such discipline, such patriotism, such faith in certain victory. It is undoubtedly true that the Germans' heavy guns as well as their greater numbers facilitated their rapid advance from Belgium against our left wing.

"Their shell fire is very effective, but the French seventy-fives are causing tremendous havoc. I saw great mounds of German dead. They had fallen on top of each other in a charge, so sweeping was the French fire. The district visited was due east of Paris beyond Meux."

From the same source came an explanation, probably nearer the truth than many already reported, for the Germans' sudden move into the Southeast last week instead of continuing their march against Paris. It was that their line of communication was threatened or cut by a flanking army advancing from Ostend, the Germans being thereby compelled to join their army to the east. Latest reports, however, are that the Crown Prince's army advancing from Luxemburg has been pressed back severely.

The Allies' Advancing Line of Battle.

Maubeuge, the French fortress, reported captured by the Germans, is about forty-three miles northeast of St. Quentin and close to the Belgian frontier.

The fighting has been so close to Paris that numbers of prominent persons have been allowed to go near in automobiles. They include Assistant Secretary of War Breckenridge, Robert Bacon, and a number of American army officers. They are all enthusiastic in their reports of the vigor shown by the Allies, a common remark of the soldiers being, "They have come this far, but here is where we finish them."

The American ambulance is now actively engaged. There are already fifty wounded at the Lycée Pasteur, where two hundred and fifty beds have been installed. The hospital arrangements are so perfect as to bring forth the highest praise from the French. One official unhesitatingly declaring: "There is nothing in France to equal it." In fact, the French are reserving it for difficult cases.

There have been ten ambulances during the last two nights, each machine in charge of an American doctor and nurse. They have been picking up wounded on the battlefield and speeding into Paris in the early morning.

I visited the hospital this morning and found a majority of the cases were British Tommies, who were overjoyed to find themselves where English is spoken. Other cases were Turcos, happy but bewildered, to find themselves in sanitary white beds between clean linen sheets and tended by efficient American trained nurses. A number of minor cases will be sent back to the fighting line in a week, but as one cheerful Tommy remarked: "If I didn't want another go at those Germans I would never leave this blooming place."

Today's issue of the Parrie presents a curious appearance with numerous gaps in the final column of the front page, where passages have been expunged. Strangely enough, some copies of this identical edition have this column—which describes the experience on the battlefield of an ambulance assistant—quite intact, from which it is seen that the parts expunged refer in the vaguest terms to the association of the writer with Turcos and proceed to give details about the latter's fighting power and subsequent withdrawal of the Germans.

Throughout the article there is nothing which could possibly give a clue to the locality where the troops are moving. Compared with it the laconic official communiqués appear mines of verbosity and information.

The Paris Midi states that Léon Mirman, Prefect of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, in which the fortress of Nancy is situated, gave recent orders that until further notice from Sept. 5 no lighted windows would be permitted after nightfall, and that any citizen contravening this order would be liable to arrest.

Denis Cochin, Deputy for the Eighth Arrondissement of Paris and chief of the Conservative Federation, has returned to Petit Parisien on his return yesterday from Bordeaux that for forty-eight hours he held a ministerial position, though without portfolio. Not considering that such a post gave sufficient scope for his energy, M. Cochin asked to be allowed to take a more active under-secretaryship. This being impossible, he promptly resigned and returned to Paris as official inspector of powder factories.

Among the remarkable changes produced in Paris by the war one of the greatest is noticed at Montmartre. Known as the majority of visitors are the scene of innumerable gay night resorts. An edict issued the second day of mobilisation ordering the cafés shut at 8 P. M. and restaurants at 9:30 effectually closed the district; while the departure in flight or fight of their habitués rendered it hopeless to attempt to do business till the small hours of the morning.

It is surprising how many Montmartre "boites" bear the notice that the proprietor and personnel have gone to the front. Considering their foreign clientele, one would never have thought they were all French-owned. The Moulin Rouge has become a cinematograph show. The Rat Mort, the Cigale, the Bal Tabarin, the Royale, and the cafés Hell and Heaven are all shut, but the Abbaye de Thélème, the most famous of these resorts, in distributing relief to needy women and children living in the neighborhood. A few others are similarly devoted to charities, but after nightfall Montmartre follows the example of the rest of the city and retires respectably to bed.

GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS UP.

But the Allies Are Vigorously Pressing Their Advantage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—The main feature of the fighting the last four days has been the vigorous offensive assumed by the British and French armies in co-operation, by means of which the Germans have been driven back at many points and compelled to withdraw, partly in a northerly and partly in a northeasterly direction.

In many parts of the battlefield the German retreat assumed the character of a disorderly flight, in the wake of which the allied armies pursued the enemy and captured prisoners, ammunition, food supplies, and other material of war.

At every point of contact between the British and Germans the British troops revealed the fighting qualities and military efficiency which they had previously shown in the withdrawal from Mons. They outmatched the Germans in accuracy and steadiness of aim in artillery fire and in dash and resourcefulness.

At some points the German onslaughts were delivered with all the formidable weight resulting from numerical strength. They concentrated men in such a way as to hurl dense columns at numerically inferior bodies of the allied forces.

The British and French have driven back with tremendous losses a large part of the opposing German forces and repelled attacks on other parts of the lines. Nowhere have they suffered reverses.

The balance up to this point is distinctly in their favor.

The invincibility of the Germans has become an exploded theory, but the Germans are bringing up reinforcements and the battle continues with unabated fury.

MASS ON ALLIES' CENTRE.

Germans Are Striking Hard, but Pau's Troops Are Advancing.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The allied armies in France continue to have the advantage in what are thought here the preliminaries of a great battle.

The Germans, who have brought up reinforcements, are striking at the Allies' left and centre between Montmirail and Vitry-le-François, a front of 50 to 60 miles, but have been driven back.

This does not surprise military men, as the Germans have been compelled to advance through the swamps of the Petit Morin and over bare uplands. It seems their only chance, however, and it is expected that they will strike and strike again. They are bringing reinforcements down from Chalons on the roads, leading to Fare-Champenoise, Sommesous, and Sompuis, in the face of French artillery posted on the heights.

Gen. Pau, who commands the French centre, is reported to be advancing north of Sezanne toward the plateaux, which command the centre of the battlefield.

In the east the Germans have failed in their attempts to break across the rivers and through the hills of Argonne between Vitry-le-François and Verdun on the right wing of the Allies.

It is thought here that the Germans may be trying to draw the Allies into an attack upon the high ground between the Marne and the Aisne, about Rheims, and while it is believed that some of the edge has been taken off the German defensive, it is not probable that it has all been removed.

Some observers say that if the Allies' attack on the German centre and to the left of the centre, where the battle is raging, should be successful, a wedge will be driven between the German right and left that will put the enemy's right in a dangerous position.

Attention is called to the fact that another great conflict of arms is taking place on the plains of Chalons, where Attila, called the "Scourge of God," was defeated by the allied Visigoths and Romans, and where Napoleon once conducted the most brilliant defensive campaign of his career.

The report that a great Russian force had gone to join the Allies in France seems to have risen from the fact that Russian reservists from England, the United States, and other countries, who could not get to their own country, had at the desire of Emperor Nicholas, joined the French Army.

India is sending 70,000 troops. They include the army of occupation and the native forces, who are to be commanded by their Princes and Chiefs.

The official bureau has denied the report that Dominion troops have arrived, and while no statement has been issued regarding the movements of the Indian contingent, except that some of them left India several weeks ago, the opinion is general that they have joined Gen. French's force or are about to do so.

GERMANS REST FIRING FORCE.

Rush Up Fresh Men in Motor Cars and Relieve the Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Daily Standard publishes an interview with a wounded soldier home from the front, who describes German methods of fighting.

"It is very hard," he said, "for us to get any real grasp of their scheme of fighting, and it is not always possible to realize how much depends on our resistance of a particular point, but as a rule we fight for all we are worth and take a chance of losing more than the game is worth. The impression we got was that the Germans had so many men available at any point where they delivered an attack that as soon as one body got tired or showed signs of losing their nerve under fire it was recalled to the rear and replaced by fresh men, who were brought up in motors and all sorts of vehicles.

"The used-up men were then taken away, and very likely came on again after a rest.

"That is altogether a new way of fighting, but I fancy the Germans go on the principle that enough is as good as a feast in what they get from our rifle fire.

"I heard it said many times by our lads that the Germans were using expanding bullets of the dumdum pattern, but I have had no personal experience. My wound was particularly clean one from an ordinary rifle bullet, and I did not know I was hit until three hours after I must have got hit. Many of our men go on fighting for hours after being hit, simply because in the excitement they do not feel the bullet going into them. I saw a case where a bullet passed through two men in succession and then glanced off a cavalryman's saddle."

NEW CALL FOR FRENCHMEN.

Decree Orders Those Exempt for Poor Health to be Re-examined.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9.—President Poincaré has issued a decree calling on all Frenchmen previously exempted from military service on the ground of defective health to undergo a further medical examination.

Those found fit will at once be drafted into the army.

TANGLED GERMANS IN DENSE FORESTS

English Manoeuvre Was a Large Factor in Breaking Up von Kluk's Forces.

WOODS THEN SET ON FIRE

Report Says That a Whole German Army Corps Was Destroyed in the Encounters There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I came to Paris with the object of beating up the country in the rear of our troops to find out as much as I could of the real reason for the sudden change of aspect which had come over the line of battle.

The change appears to have two direct causes. In the first place the Germans have been led into a thickly wooded country, constituting the area comprising Compeigne, Chantilly, and Senlis. These forests are particularly dense and cut through by glades, roads, and railways, forming excellent ground for infantry with a liking for the bayonet, but hopeless for the Germans, who prefer to rely upon long distance artillery practice and rapid movements of cavalry, supported by infantry in motor cars.

Here it was hand to hand work after the battle of Compiegne, and it was altogether favorable to the British. The latter, nevertheless, executed a strategical retreat further into the forests and then fell upon the enemy south of Senlis with such terrible results that he was confirmed in his eastward movement out of the dangerous country.

It is well to note also that the road to Paris from the northwest by Meulan and Conflans presents similar difficulties, and would have to be fought inch by inch in a hand-to-hand conflict. At the same time the opposite bank of the Seine has ridges of hill with open country in front, which would render a crossing of the river extremely hazardous.

On the other hand Gen. Von Kluk was anxious to join hands with the army under the Crown Prince, advancing southward from the Belgian-Luxemburg frontier. This junction has been made somewhere about La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, east of Meaux, and in the battle, now proceeding and distinctly audible in the Paris suburbs, the Germans form an unbroken line, now extending via Lizy-sur-Ourcq through La Ferté-sous-Jouarre and Sezanne eastward.

Thirdly, although a battle is in progress, the Germans appear to be inclined to mark time. It may be that this is due to the effort being made to reduce Maubeuge, which is the only strong place menacing their Belgian rear, and is occupying the bulk of their siege artillery, so that if they attempted an attack in strength upon Paris they have not the necessary backing.

However just these appreciations may be, one fact stands out clearly. The British on the left wing have altered the entire aspect of affairs. The forests of Chantilly should rank with the plains of Waterloo. The sterling work done in the shadow of these ancient trees should go down in history. Despite the sentimental French advice, they fired part of the woods and slew the Germans concealed therein as they scuttled forth.

In the glades mentioned the cavalry executed some telling charges. The Scots Greys and Twelfth Lancers particularly distinguished themselves.

The Germans had not expected this form of attack in the depths of the forest. It was stirring but risky work, and among the notable incidents was a narrow escape by Gordon Highlanders, who, by finding a sandy ditch, just missed a galling fire from machine guns commanding a glade. In the burning of the wood and its results a full German Army corps is stated to have perished. The British, advancing from the line between Senlis, Fontaine, and Ermenonville, drove the Germans back in disorder upon Nanteuil-le-Haudouin.

Alighting in Paris in the early hours of the morning, I met some prisoners taken in this engagement. They were absolutely dropping with fatigue.

I was told that all the German prisoners had the same tale to tell, because they had not been allowed by the Allies to rest, either day or night, and this had been going on for weeks.

AMONG 'MISSING OR WOUNDED.'

Names of Several Distinguished British on Midnight List.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.—Many distinguished names appear on the roll of casualties issued at midnight.

Among the officers of the Royal Guards reported wounded or missing are Viscount Castlerosse, Lord Alastair Robert Edward Innes-Kerr, brother of the Duke of Roxburghe. Capt. Lord Desmond Fitzgerald, reported wounded, is the heir presumptive of the Duke of Leinster.

Lieut. C. N. Champion de Crespigny of the Queen's Bays, killed in action, is a member of a family descended from the Crusaders. The Hon. W. D. Sclater-Booth of the Royal Horse Artillery, among the wounded, is a brother of Lord Basing.

Lord Alastair Innes-Kerr married in 1907 Miss Anne Breese, daughter of the late W. L. Breese of New York. He was born in 1880, and gained distinction in the South African war. His elder brother, the present Duke of Roxburghe, married Miss May Goelet of New York.

LOST 4,720 OUT OF 5,000.

Commander of German Post Near Luneville Tells of Slaughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DIEPPE, Sept. 10, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Two trains are now running with regularity between Paris and Dieppe and the latest news from the capital is excellent. In Paris there is undoubtedly confidence in the approaching success of the Allies' tactics, and the British forces have taken up positions, which will allow of converting any reverse of the invaders into rout and disaster.

From the outset we have had very sketchy information of what went on in Alsace, but it is certain that the Germans bought the temporary victories they claim there very dearly. A German commander who was taken prisoner and is now interned at Cette said: "We were 5,000 posted to the north of Luneville when we were surprised by superior French forces converging upon us and forcing a fight. Their artillery began it and the infantry joined in till we were inundated with an awful avalanche of lead, and our men fell like flies.

"After two hours of this fearful struggle, there were only a few hundreds of us left, and as I saw that all further resistance was useless and we had done our duty as long as possible, I called together the eleven officers and the non-commissioned officers surviving, and asked if they did not think it better to surrender. They all agreed, and a soldier gave me his white shirt, which I hoisted on a rifle bayonet.

"The batteries in front of us ceased firing, but another which could not see our white flag continued for another half hour, smashing up everything, hands, bodies, and limbs.

"At last the cannonade ceased, but there were only 280 of us alive."

PEACE MESSAGE FROM KAISER?

Continued from Page 1.

dum-dum bullets and against the participation of the Belgian population in the war.

Emperor William adds in his communication to Mr. Wilson that his Generals have in certain cases been compelled to punish the Belgians, and he expresses his deep regret at the destruction of Louvain and other interesting places.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Messagero, commenting upon the message which Emperor William sent to President Wilson, says:

"The Emperor understood that the barbaric destruction of Louvain had aroused the indignation of the civilized world. Therefore he tries to justify the brutal violence perpetrated against the laws of humanity and the rules of war.

The paper adds that the German version concerning the attack on Louvain is contradicted by documentary evidence in the possession of the Belgian Government.

The British Government made an official denial on Sept. 5 to the German charges that dum-dum bullets had been found on English and French prisoners. The statement which the British gave out to this effect was as follows:

"Neither the British nor the French Army has in its possession or has issued any but approved patterns of rifle and revolver ammunition, which do not differ in any respect on the prohibited of The Hague Convention.

RUSSIA CLEARED OF AUSTRIANS

Continued from Page 1.

moving to protect the Austrian left flank.

For some twenty-four hours the effect of the German move was felt. It delayed the encircling movement of the Russian armies, but this obstacle has been overcome and the Russian armies are moving forward, driving the Germans before them on the left or western bank of the Vistula.

The retiring Germans have Cracow, two or three marches behind them, on which to rally. Cracow is about on the same meridian as Königsberg, and the Russian forces are already almost leveled up to this meridian, with their armies in East Prussia 200 miles north of the present centre of interest.

The sole obstacle now to the completion of the grandiose strategic scheme of the Russian commander is the Austrian main army fighting its last fight with its back to its last fortress, Przemysl, and the Carpathians.

Until Austria is disposed of Russia will not begin her westward march on a front 200 miles wide that will sweep many millions strong like a tidal wave across the present German Empire from east to west.

Whether Germany has played the game fairly by her only ally historians will decide. At present Austria is badly in need of those heavy siege batteries and that army corps which she sent to help Germany on the French frontiers, while all we hear of German help to Austria is the one German division now retreating toward Cracow before the pressure of the Russian advance.

Such being the strategic scheme for the future we must now turn to the strategy and tactics of the conflict with the Austrian main armies assisted by the German division. The Russians, moving from north to south from Lublin and Kholm, are steadily driving back the Austrian centre into the fatal acelduma that awaits them in the impracticable marshy ground about the San and its confluents.

The Russian armies moving east to west are threatening the rear of the Austrian main armies to prevent this movement, and if successful this obviously means the utter destruction of Austria's armies.

A desperate struggle is in progress at Rava-Russka, the key to the whole tactical situation at the present moment. The Austrians are officially reported to be fighting there with large forces. It is the last stand of an out-manoeuvred army conscious that defeat means annihilation.

The Russians, while attacking the Austrian forces at Rava-Russka in sufficient strength to insure an Austrian concentration at that key of the tactical position, are also attacking Gorodok or Grodek. This place is 32 miles south of Rava-Russka and 18 west of Lvov. It has been strongly fortified and is being held with the courage of despair by the Austrians.

Its fall, which is momentarily expected, will bring the Russians in strength upon the rear of the Austrians at Rava-Russka. Presumably, therefore, the Russians are content in the meantime to hold the Austrians fast at Rava-Russka and compel them to concentrate on this point until the Russian forces, composed chiefly of the victorious armies of Gens. Ruzsky and Brousiloff, have time to come upon the Austrian rear. The loss of either Rava-Russka or Gorodok equally means annihilation to Austria.

Ten of the heavy calibre guns taken from the Germans were brought to Petrograd today, the crowd cheering the soldiers in charge as the guns were drawn through the streets to the arsenal.

The condition of that well-known figure, Maxim Kovalesky, the member of the Council of the Empire, who is detained as a prisoner of war by the Germans, is causing great anxiety. Maxim Kovalesky is a recognised European authority as a scholar apart from his public activity as a legislator. He was at a German resort, being in a poor state of health, and according to the story told by a lady who escaped thence is destitute even of common comforts. The Germans refusing all facilities and treating him with extreme harshness.

Col. Knox, the British Military Attaché, who has returned from the front for a few days, was with Gen. Samsonoff, who was recently killed with others of his staff while looking over a map by a German shell which pitched right in the middle of the group of staff officers around the map.

Col. Knox saw a Zeppelin airship brought down.

GERMANS HEAR OF VICTORIES.

Are Told Austro-German Forces Win All Along the Line in Poland.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen and London,) Sept. 9.—Major Morath, the military critic of the Tageblatt, writes:

"Yesterday's news that the Silesian landwehr have taken 1,000 prisoners from Russian and Caucasian corps and the news from Vienna that German troops occupied Radom, (Russian Poland,) on Aug. 20, together with earlier reports of a German occupation of Lods and Petrikau, throw a welcome light on a hitherto ignored section of the battle front and indicate that the Germans marched in a broad front over the Silesian and Posen frontiers into Russian Poland and are in touch with the Austrian column advancing through Kielce, (a Province in Russian Poland bordering on Galicia.)

"The Germans must now be, or immediately will be, before Ivangorod, and if the columns at Lods and Petrikau advanced they also must have reached the Vistula, with their left wing touching the fortress in the district of Warsaw. If indications do not deceive, we are in the presence of a German offensive across the Vistula River which will cooperate opportunely and strongly with the Austrian offensive at Lublin."

Special to The New York Times.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Sept. 9.—German agents are spreading alarmist reports in the Balkans.

The Ikdam of Constantinople learns that a big revolt has broken out in Caucasia against Russia and that it is rapidly spreading and assuming great proportions. The rebels have blown up a bridge on the River Araxes, on which was the only railway line joining Russia to Persia. The Russian troops, with their arms and baggage, are flying toward the Turkish frontier. A large number of soldiers have already crossed the Turkish frontier and are taking refuge in Turkish territory. In Caucasia the prices of foodstuffs have quadrupled. It becomes more and more difficult to quell the rebellion.

There is not a word of truth in the whole story.

Dr. Alexander Nuber von Pereked, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General, who arrived from Europe last Monday, complained yesterday of what he termed exaggerated reports of Austro-Hungarian losses in battles with the Russians. He said he did not believe that any large numbers of Austrians had surrendered to the Russians, and criticised reports cabled to the newspapers from Russia, France and England which told of German and Austro-Hungarian losses and military reverses.

"In my opinion," said Dr. Pereked, "the reports are highly colored and in many instances grossly exaggerated." I met newspaper men in Vienna recently who complained that they could not get their reports through to New York, and that the reports that did get through went by way of London, where they are cut and changed, the result being that the Americans are not getting the news fairly stated."

VIENNA FULL OF WOUNDED.

Losses of Austrians and Germans on Russian Frontier Enormous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Vienna hospitals are insufficient to contain the wounded conveyed from Galicia and Poland. Even the schools, convents, churches, and other public buildings are overcrowded, and the wounded are now being sent to other cities.

The newspapers say that most of the wounds are only slight, and that recovery is certain, but admit that the Austrian losses have been heaviest.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of The Central News at Petrograd sends the following:

"The Slavonic natives of Austria arriving here as prisoners of war declare they were placed in front of the battle line purposely by the Austrians.

"It is proposed to lodge the wounded Austrians and Germans in the empty German and Austrian Embassies.

"Trains filled with large numbers of Russians and Austrians, wounded at Lemberg, and also with prisoners, have arrived here."

The extent of the losses during the first six weeks of the war place all previous casualties far in the background, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Times. Not fewer than 10,000 dead Germans were counted in the trenches after one engagement in East Prussia.

"On the fateful Sept. 1," he continues, "when two Russian corps came to death grips with four German corps north of Soldau, the losses of both sides totaled between 60,000 and 70,000, the majority being Germans."

LEMBERG WELCOMED RUZSKY.

People Hailed Russian General as Deliverer and Strewed Flowers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—In the Lublin Government the Russians continue to force back the Austrian armies and to take prisoners, guns and stores. The Austrian left is now thrown back as far as Rava-Russka, in Galicia, where heavy fighting is proceeding.

In Eastern Prussia the opposing forces are preparing for another struggle and in the meantime patrol skirmishes are taking place daily. The Germans have brought up reinforcements to the number of 100,000 and Landsturm forces are being forwarded from Schleswig toward the Russian frontier.

Gen. Ruzsky and his army have covered themselves with glory in the taking of Lemberg. The inhabitants of Lemberg welcomed the Russians as deliverers and strewed flowers before them as they passed. A deputation came to Gen. Ruzsky and requested him to make known to the Czar the readiness of the whole Slav population of the city to be loyal sons of Russia.

The enthusiasm aroused by the war in all classes of the Russian people has not flagged. Nearly all the prominent public men are working day and night in the Red Cross and other relief organizations. Homiakov, former Speaker of the Duma, has infused into the Red Cross in Kiev new energy by undertaking himself the humblest work, such as bearing stretchers with wounded and even washing floors and windows in the temporary hospitals.

The Finns are not liable to military service, but a number of them now are volunteering and the Czar has ordered that all facilities shall be given for their reception into the ranks of the army.

TRADE IN RUSSIA GOOD.

Business at Nijni-Novgorod Fair Little Affected by War.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times says that the results of the fair at Nijni-Novgorod provide conclusive evidence of the comparatively small effect the war has had upon internal trade. Business was suspended for only two or three days at the beginning of mobilisation, but afterward it was normal.

There was a brisk demand for goods from Central Asia, Persia, the Caucasus, and the Volga regions. A majority of firms are ready to extend credit to regular customers. The State bank, too, by active discounting, supports the fair. Furs alone suffered through the interruption of foreign trade.

CZAR VOWS TO GET BERLIN.

Even If It Costs Him His Last Moujik, He Is Credited with Saying.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Evening News publishes a dispatch from its Rome correspondent, who says that Emperor Nicholas is reported in Rome to have made the following declaration:

"I am resolved to go to Berlin itself, even if it costs me to lose my last moujik."

The Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd, the correspondent of The News continues, having expressed to the Emperor a wish to see the soldiers of Japan fighting side by side with those of Russia, the Emperor replied:

"I shall do my best to realise your wishes."

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 28

INDIA SUPPORTS BRITAIN—SIR JOHN FRENCH REPORTS ON THE CAMPAIGN.

INDIA EAGERLY SUPPORTS EMPIRE

Germany Had Counted on a Revolt, but There Is a Wave of Patriotism.

MEN AND MONEY OFFERED

One Ruler Gives $1,600,000—Other Princes Even Offer England Their Famous Jewels.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

He Thanks the Dominions for Their Aid and Says the Conflict Was Not Sought by Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The German Kaiser's most astonishing miscalculation in regard to the present war was based on the supposed disloyalty of Great Britain's Indian Empire. Yet, amid all the demonstrations of imperial unity that this crisis has evoked none has been more splendid than the spontaneous proffers of help in men and money showered on the Imperial Government by the Indian potentates.

Parliament was roused to the most intense enthusiasm today as a Government official detailed a few examples of the lavish offers coming from India, where, the Kaiser had been advised, Great Britain's entanglement in a European war would be a sure signal for a repetition of the horrors of the Indian Mutiny.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, one of India's most powerful Princes, has volunteered to fight at the head of a native contingent. Another Prince has offered thousands of horses, another 10,000 men fully equipped and to be maintained in the field, while yet another has placed his vast collection of jewels at the service of the State "to wage this war in the interest of civilization."

Even in England some fears had been entertained about the loyalty of certain of the Indian Princes and people, and the House of Commons cheered itself hoarse as the stirring catalogue of these great and timely gifts, marked by an opulence truly Oriental, was unfolded.

A. Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, said he wished that the great tidings be published to the whole world.

Troops All Want to Serve.

These demonstrations are not confined to the Princes. Everywhere throughout India the people are equally united and enthusiastic, and so great is the emulation among the native troops to go to the front that those unavoidably left behind have to be placated with all manner of diplomatic apologies.

These were the troops on whose indirect support the Kaiser's advisers had taught him to reckon in his scheme for disrupting and destroying the British Empire.

In the preparation of his trumpet call to the British people and dominions, issued today, King George was, according to a well-informed authority, assisted by Winston S. Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In the House of Commons this afternoon C. Roberts, one of the Under Secretaries of the Colonial Department, read a message from the Viceroy of India, which said that the rulers of the Indian native States, nearly 700 in number, had with one accord rallied to the defense of the empire with personal offers of service as well as the resources of their States.

One Indian chief, Sir Pertal Singh, 70 years of age, had demanded the right to render military service, together with his nephew, a youth of 16, who was now with the expeditionary force, it was added. Offers of troops, horses, money, and even jewels had rolled in, the Viceroy said.

The Dalai Llamo of Tibet had offered a thousand soldiers to aid the empire, and thousands of Llamas were praying daily for the success of the British forces and for the repose of the souls of the dead. In addition to giving men and money, some of the native rulers of India were equipping a hospital ship.

The House was deeply moved by this message, and its reading was greeted with cheer upon cheer.

The Force from India.

Speaking of the expeditionary force from India, Mr. Roberts said it contained, besides units of the regular army, contingents of the Imperial Service troops maintained in the larger States of India. From twelve of these States the Viceroy had accepted contingents of cavalry, infantry, sappers, and transport, besides a camel corps from Bikanir. The Maharajah of Mysore had placed fifty lakhs of rupees (about $1,600,000) at the disposal of the Government in connection with the expenditure for the expeditionary force.

Mr. Roberts said that in addition to the gift of the Maharajah of Mysore the Maharajahs of Gwalior and Bhopal had contributed large sums of money and provided thousands of horses as remounts. The Maharajah of Rewa had offered his troops and treasure, even his privately owned jewels, for the service of the King-Emperor. The Maharajah (Holkar) of Indore had made a gift of all the horses in the army of his State.

A similar desire to help the Government had, it was added, been expressed by committees representing religious, political, and social associations of all classes and creeds. Chiefs who were at present in Europe, like the Gaekwar of Baroda, had placed the whole resources of their States at the command of the Government.

King's Message to Colonies.

The Official Information Bureau today gave out a message from King George to the British colonies. It is as follows:

"During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole empire, at home and overseas, have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilization and the peace of mankind.

"The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has been cast throughout on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of the strife and to appease difference with which my empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges to which my kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated and her cities made desolate, when the very life of the French Nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honor and given to destruction the liberties of my empire and of mankind.

"I rejoice that every part of the empire is with me in this decision.

"Paramount regard for a treaty and faith in the pledged word of rulers and people is the common heritage of Great Britain and of the empire. My peoples in the self-governing dominions have shown beyond all doubt that they whole-heartedly indorse the grave decision it was necessary to take. My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my overseas dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the great efforts and bear the great sacrifices which the present conflict entails. The full measure in which they have placed their services and resources at my disposal fills me with gratitude, and I am proud to be able to show to the world that my peoples oversea are as determined as the people of the United Kingdom to prosecute a just cause to a successful end.

The Dominions' Aid.

"The Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand have placed at my disposal their naval forces, which have already rendered good service for the empire. Strong expeditionary forces are being prepared in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand for service at the front, and the Union of South Africa has released all British troops and undertaken important military responsibilities, the discharge of which will be of the utmost value to the empire.

"Newfoundland has doubled the number of its branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front. From the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada large and welcome gifts of supplies are on their way for use both by my naval and military forces, and for the relief of distress in the United Kingdom, which must inevitably follow in the wake of the war.

"All parts of my overseas dominions have thus demonstrated, in the most unmistakable manner, the fundamental unity of the empire amid all its diversity of situation and circumstances."

A message similar to the foregoing has been addressed by King George to the Princes and peoples of India.

SIMLA, Sept. 9.—The Viceroy of India in council today announced that India was contributing £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) toward the cost of the Indian contingent in the war. This was in addition to applying the gift of the Maharajah of Mysore of fifty lakhs of rupees to the cost of transport.

The Viceroy outlined proposals for the consideration of the Indian people by which the Government of India proposes to negotiate reciprocal arrangements with other British colonies to meet the present difficulties regarding the emigration of Indians.

Under this plan a limited number of passports will be issued. It is similar to the present arrangement between Canada and Japan, which permits of temporary arrangements for the movements of students and tourists, but which strictly limits the right to settle permanently.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 9.—Reports received here today from Hongkong say that the British Cornwall and Gloucestershire regiments have been ordered to Marseilles.

The troops will leave Hongkong on Sept. 14, the Pacific Mail Line steamer Nile being used as a transport. She will be accompanied by the hospital ship Delta, and the two vessels will be convoyed by a British cruiser.

PRAISES BRITISH TROOPS.

Belgians Say That They Fight with Both Heads and Hearts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DIEPPE, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The most interesting and picturesque sight in Dieppe today was the entry about 1 o'clock of some eighty motor cars of Thirty-four Company from Namur.

The Belgians say that the English fight with both heads and hearts and that the Germans are afraid of them. They never give way or lose courage.

The French fight like tigers, too. They would back any British or French regiment without artillery to beat twice or three times as many Germans.

It is the tremendous mass of shot and shell poured in all the time by the Germans, they say, that gives them the advantages.

Among the German prisoners they took were many lads of sixteen, who could hardly lift a rifle and never fired from the shoulder.

A large proportion of the best German troops, he said, were left dead in Belgium and their places had been taken by the fruit of a levy en masse.

The rest of the flower of the German Army is now near Paris, but there was probably no longer a single army corps of picked men.

WILL OFFER GERMAN LOAN.

Government Reported About to Seek $250,000,000 at 5 Per Cent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—From German newspapers just received, the London Times says, it appears that the Government is about to offer the loan authorized before the outbreak of the war. The Reichstag authorized borrrowing up to $250,000,000. It is probable, however, that the Government will not fix the amount of the first issue. The loan, it is said, will be issued in the form of 5 per cent. Treasury bonds and Government notes. Both will be issued at 97.50.

The bonds and notes will be divided into five sections of $50,000,000 each, redeemable at intervals of six months, beginning Oct. 1, 1918.

ISLAM CONDEMNS BRITAIN.

Seizure of Turkish Warships Spoliation, New York Protest Declares.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—A protest against Great Britain's seizure of the two battleships being built in England for Turkey, adopted at a meeting of Ottoman, Indian and Persian Mussulmans and Hindus in New York, has been sent to Congressmen here and members of the Cabinet.

"Great Britain may have had the right, strictly speaking, to take over those ships," says the protest, "but, since she was not at war with Turkey, nay, was on friendly terms with her, she was legally and morally bound to pay for them on the spot. She has not settled the account yet.

"What is the meaning of this attitude? Surely it can only be that Great Britain is secretly striving to destroy at any cost, that of her good fame included, the Ottoman Empire, the bulwark of Islam. Therefore, we, Ottoman, Indian and Persian Mussulmans and Hindus inhabiting New York, invite the world of Islam in its entirety to join in our protest."

AIRSHIP GOING OVER LONDON.

Admiralty Warns People Not to Shoot at the Friendly Visitor.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Admiralty announced tonight that one of the British naval airships would make short cruises over London in the next few days and at night.

The public is warned not to shoot at the airship.

Many hundreds of lost articles are found throughout the year by an advertisement in the Lost Column of The New York Times.—Adv.

GEN. FRENCH'S STORY OF LONG RETREAT

British Commander Pays Tribute to Men for Successful Issue of Hazardous Operation.

FOUGHT FOE INCESSANTLY

Often Unable to Intrench His Soldiers Still Battled Stubbornly Against Great Odds.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 10.—The London Gazette, issued last night, contains a report from Field Marshal French, commander of the British forces in France, on the doings of his forces.

The British took possession on Aug. 22, the report says, of a line from Condé, on the west, through Mons and Blanche, on the east. Gen. French understood that at the most two army corps were in front of the British position.

At 5 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 23 he received a most unexpected message from Gen. Joffre, the French Commander in Chief, that three German Army corps were moving on the British and that another corps was engaged in a turning movement from Tournai. Gen. Joffre also stated that the French Army on the British right was retiring.

As a result of this information he determined to retire to a position which he had previously reconnoitred, extending from Maubeuge, west of Jenlain, southeast of Valenciennes.

There was a certain amount of fighting along the whole line of the right. The retirement was carried out successfully throughout the 24th, amid continuous fighting.

Avoided Trap at Maubeuge.

"As the French troops were still retiring," Gen. French continues, "I had no support except from the fortress at Maubeuge, and determined attempts of the enemy to get around my left flank assured me that it was his intention to press me against that place and surround me. I felt not a moment must be lost in retiring to another position.

"This operation was full of danger and difficulty, not only owing to the very superior force in my front, but the exhaustion of my troops. The retirement commenced early in the morning of the 25th to a position near Le Cateau.

"Although the troops had been ordered to occupy Cambrai, Le Cateau, and Landrecies, and that the position and ground had, during the 25th, been partially prepared and intrinched, I had grave doubts, owing to information I received, regarding the accumulating strength of the enemy as to the wisdom of standing there to fight.

"Moreover, the retirement of the French troops on my right continued, and I determined to make a great effort to continue the retreat till I could put a substantial obstacle, such as the Somme River or the Oise River, between the British and the enemy, and afford the former some opportunity for rest and reorganization.

"Therefore, the corps commanders were ordered to retreat as soon as possible to a general line from St. Quentin to Ribemont."

Gen. French then describes the march through all that day and until late in the evening, during which time he was incessantly harassed by the enemy, who continued the attack late at night on the exhausted British. Gen. French continues:

"Gen. Sordet, commanding three cavalry divisons, whom I had called to my assistance, though he rendered valuable aid later, was unable to give any support on the most critical day, the 26th, owing to the exhaustion of his horses.

Assailed by Four Corps.

"At daybreak on the 26th it became apparent that the enemy was throwing the bulk of his strength against the left of our position, and the guns of four German army corps being in position against it, Gen. Smith Dorrien reported that he was unable to retire as ordered.

"In the face of such an attack it was impossible for me to support Gen. Dorrien, as the first corps at the moment was incapable of moving. There had been no time to intrench properly, but the troops showed a magnificent front to the terrible fire.

"Finally it became apparent that if complete annihilation was to be avoided, a retirement must be attempted, and an order was given to commence it at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The movement was covered with the most devoted intrepidity and determination by the artillery, which had still suffered heavily, and the fine work of the cavalry assisted materially in the completion of the most difficult and dangerous operation. Fortunately the enemy had suffered too heavily to engage in energetic pursuit.

"I cannot close this brief account of this glorious stand of the British without according deep appreciation to the valuable services of Gen. Smith Dorrien. The saving of the left wing of the whole army would have been impossible unless a commander of rare and unusual coolness and determination had been present to personally conduct the operation.

"The retreat was continued far into the night of the 26th and throughout the two following days, when the troops were halted on the line of Noyon, Chauny, and La Fère, having thrown off the weight of the enemy's pursuit. During these two days I was indebted to Gen. Sordet's cavalry division for assistance in repelling the enemy. Gen. d'Amade, also from the neighborhood of Arras, relieved the pressure on the British rear from the enemy's right flank."

In conclusion Gen. French pays a tribute to the scouting service of the army's flying corps.

JOFFRE CONFIDED IN MEN.

Had Officers Tell Soldiers Reason for Retirement and New Advance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9 (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The success achieved during the last day or two has produced a feeling of buoyant optimism in the capital.

Under orders from the Commander in Chief the French officers took their men into their confidence before starting the general offensive movement against the Germans which is now proceeding on the lines between Paris and Verdun. They explained to their men that the withdrawal from the extreme north of France had been purely strategical in character and that the plans of the General Staff, having now been carried out up to the present position, the moment had come for aggressive movement against the enemy.

Many of these patriotic speeches to the soldiers were extremely eloquent and excited tremendous enthusiasm among the French troops, whose spirit is truly remarkable.

Wounded soldiers from the front give vivid descriptions of the terrific fighting which has been going on each day from dawn to sunset. The British and French troops rest at night in the positions which they have gained during the day.

The silence of the night is occasionally disturbed by artillery fire or by collisions between patrols of cavalry belonging to the opposing armies or by skirmishes between outposts.

Notwithstanding the great strain on the men, owing to the heavy fighting all day, many movements have been carried out under the cover of darkness for the purpose of gaining more favorable positions. When the troops, moving for this purpose, come into contact with the enemy, there ensues sharp fighting in the darkness, the results of which are extremely difficult to ascertain until daybreak.

Wherever the Germans have yielded ground, the British and French have been eager to pursue them and have followed up relentlessly every advantage. The British cavalry has been especially active in driving back the retreating enemy.

All accounts agree that the slaughter of the Germans has been enormous. German prisoners who have been captured are depressed, disheartened and utterly exhausted by their forced marches.

A number of corpses dressed in the familiar gray uniform of the German Army have been seen floating down the Seine. Doubtless they come from the River Marne, which flows into the Seine to the eastward of Paris.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Allies Gain in Strength Daily—Efficient Scouting by Aeroplanes—Russians Prepare for Great Advance.

BY THE NEW YORK TIMES MILITARY EXPERT
(Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The position of the opposing armies in France is practically unchanged. The extreme left flank of the Allies' line has made a slight advance and has successfully driven back the counter-charges of the Germans. The centre of the Allies' line at Vitry is reported to be holding fast. While there is little change in the military positions of the forces, yet every day marks an appreciable gain by the Allies.

Like the campaign of Fabius against the Carthaginians, the position of the Allies is close to their districts of supply and reinforcement, so that they can readily maintain their strength and even increase it. The supply and reinforcement of the German Army across the hundred miles of hostile territory is a much more difficult matter. Every day that the Allies can hold their present position should result for them in a gain in relative strength.

The battle now raging between Montmirail and Vitry-le-François can well take five days to a week for its decision. The battle of Gettysburg, in 1863, required three days, when the forces were less than 100,000 on each side. The final result in this great battle in France must hang in the balance until after the Germans have brought up their last reserves and have made their last desperate charge.

An interesting point in recent dispatches has been the elision by the censors of reference to some army whose position is not allowed to be made public. This has been referred to once as an allied army, once as a French and British Army, and once as an army whose position must remain veiled in secrecy. If it is a force of any size its position should soon be developed by contact with the Germans.

The absence in this war of the battles of air fleets is noticeable, especially so in view of the many forecasts and imaginative descriptions of such warfare that were published a few years ago. The dirigible balloon seem to have proved much more vulnerable than was expected. The artillery of the Allies has been especially effective in stopping their raids.

The descriptions from the battle lines show that the aeroplanes have been most effective in their special scouting service. They have solved the question that throughout history has always puzzled the commanding General. With the aero corps now attached to his headquarters, he can quickly cover all of the country within thirty miles with a number of scouts, who can report to him the presence of any large bodies of the enemy. His dispositions of his slow-moving line troops can then be made accordingly. This explains the reports of aeroplanes continually hovering or passing over the battle line and following the movements of columns.

The operations of the Germans in Northern Belgium seem to have been largely guided by such aerial reconnoissances. By their dirigibles and aeroplanes the headquarters at Brussels has been constantly kept informed of the movements of the Belgian troops in the vicinity of Antwerp, and also of the movement of troops at Ostend. As long as conditions were not serious, the Germans devoted all of their efforts to forwarding troops and supplies to the battle line in France. It was only when the movement of troops at Antwerp and Ostend became threatening that the Germans diverted from their main campaign sufficient forces to make the advance to Ghent, where they occupy an interior position ready to strike either at Antwerp or Ostend, as may be most needed.

The Russian forces have now been strengthened until their military front extends in an unbroken line from the Baltic Sea to the Carpathian Mountains in Austria. Much of their official reports about attacking the Vistula forts, invading Silesia, and besieging Przemysl must be set down as due to an enthusiasm which announces the ultimate object instead of the immediate operation. Indeed, so conflicting and misleading are these reports that a man is tempted to distrust all of them. A careful weighing of these statements, similar to the scrutiny of the testimony of an interested person in court, will gradually establish definite facts of their operation.

After the successful Russian invasion of East Prussia, the better organization and supply service of the Germans enabled them to meet the invading Russians with superior force. The Russians have been held for a week to a line running from east of Koenigsberg south through Allenstein to a point west of Warsaw. After his reverse at Allenstein, Grand Duke Nicholas has waited to complete the strengthening of his army in this field before beginning a further advance.

In the south the Austrian Army seems to have quickly recovered from the defeat at Lemberg. The Russians have so far advanced only eighteen miles west to the fortified town of Grodek. In drawing in their forces for this retreat, the Austrians have abandoned all Southern Galicia to the Russians.

The most important fighting in all this theatre, in its influence on succeeding developments of the campaign, is that which for three days has been taking place on the line from Zamose to Rawa Ruska. The capture of the latter town by the Russians will force the withdrawal of this Austrian force, clearing a way for the further advance of the centre of the long Russian line. The first result of this success is shown in the important defeat of the Austrians south of Lublin.

The Russian dispatches are noticeably silent concerning the German invasion of Poland. This force was mentioned near Lodz ten days ago. A German or Austrian force was later reported west of Radom. A Russian advance against a force in this district is now reported.

The southern half of the Russian line then runs from a point west of Warsaw, southeast through Lublin to Zamosc, and thence south through Rawa Ruska, Grodek, and Stryi to the Carpathians. On this entire front the Russians seem to be present in greatest strength in the portion from Königsberg to Allenstein and in that from Zamose to Grodek. Seven separate movements have been mentioned, apparently seven different armies.

Their first army, on the north flank in East Prussia, is under Gen. Rennenkampf, one of the noted Russian leaders in the Russo-Japanese war. Between East Prussia and Warsaw is a smaller army that seems to have advanced west of Plock. South of Warsaw is an army advancing against the German and Austrian force south of Radom. East of the Vistula River is an army operating on the front, Lublin-Zamosc. The fifth Russian army, under Gen. Russky, has just captured Rawa Ruska. The sixth army, under Gen. Brussiloff, is attacking Grodek, sixteen miles southwest of Lemberg. A seventh army, largely cavalry, is operating between this army and the Carpathians. A small eighth army has occupied Bukowina. These operations of the Russians over a front of 600 miles exceed in magnitude the battle line in France and form the greatest campaign in history.

The Opening Gun!

¶ It is an open secret that we have been mobilizing all Summer in preparation for this Fall.

¶ Today we are ready and eager, and our lines are concentrated on the frontiers of Demand.

¶ Clothes that are imbued with the threefold spirit of Service, Sanity and Style.

¶ Saks clothes, whose easy, debonair lines have all the dash and spirit of a cavalry raid.

¶ Clothes that in forty years of campaigning have never sounded a retreat from the ideals of Leadership and Advance, and never will.

Suits . . $17.50 to $50
Overcoats $15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

1,000,000 BELGIANS MAY GO TO ENGLAND

Sixty Thousand Refugees Expected in Next Few Days. —Will Be Welcomed.

HOMES AWAITING THEM

British Government Extends an Invitation to the War Victims—Special Boats Provided.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Sixty thousand Belgian refugees are expected in England in the next ten days. The British Government today extended a general invitation to all Belgians made homeless through the war to come to England, and the Volunteer War Refugees' Committee, organised by the Duchess of Vendôme, has undertaken to receive and care for these refugees, with Government supervision.

Postmaster General Samuel was loudly cheered in the House of Commons today when he said that British hospitality had been extended to the Belgians. He said the committee was in touch with 3,600 Belgians now on the way to England, and that thousands of homeless persons from Malines, Louvain, Liège, and elsewhere in Belgium, who could not be cared for by their own Government, must seek temporary refuge in the British Isles.

Lord Hugh Cecil, Chairman of the Executive of the War Refugees' Committee, and Lady Lugard, in active charge of the care of the fugitives, have already arranged for the organization of committees in fifty-two towns and cities where the homeless will be sent from London. The committee will also care for refugees from Russia, France, and other allied countries.

Six temporary depots have been established in London, where over 3,000 Belgians will be sheltered and fed until they are placed in the homes of charitable English families. Homes have already been offered for 10,000 Belgians, and the committee is arranging to send refugees direct from Folkestone to Birmingham, Liverpool, and other cities, where refuge awaits them, and persons of all classes are eager to make them comfortable.

Scotch and Welsh towns are especially anxious to entertain the Belgians, and the committee believes it can make provision for 1,000,000 refugees if necessary. Sanitary conditions and lack of food in the Belgian territory fought over and a probable attack on Antwerp will doubtless make it necessary for hundreds of thousands of women and children to leave that country.

The British Government is providing special boats to Ostend for the purpose of transporting the people as rapidly as they gather there. Women and children receive the preference, but many men unfit for military service will also be transferred to British territory, and will later return to Belgium.

The refugee depots are filled with Belgians of all classes, rich and poor, driven out by the war and temporarily stranded here. Priests from the ruined cities often bring scores of women and children from their parishes, and sisters come with large numbers of girls who have been unable to get from the destroyed convents to their homes.

Few of the refugees have any baggage, and their unfamiliarity with the English language makes it necessary for a large corps of volunteer workers and interpreters to meet all trains for protective purposes.

The French and Russian Ambassadors and the Belgian Minister are acting as advisors to the committee, while the Russian, French, and Belgian Consuls are assisting in the collection of food, clothing, and relief funds.

BUELOW OFFENDS ITALIANS.

Papers Say the Dreibund Is No Longer of Value to the Kingdom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Corriere della Sera strongly criticises the declaration of Prince von Bülow, the ex-Imperial Chancellor of Germany, that Italian independence depends on Germany's triumph.

Three forces, says the journal, have diminished the value of the Triple Alliance for Italy. These are Anglo-German antagonism, the jealousies aroused by Germany's "weltpolitik," and Austria's Balkan schemes after the Balkan wars, which placed her interests in antagonism to those of Italy.

The Giornale d'Italia adopts similar arguments. A victorious Germany, it adds, would no longer be an element of equilibrium, and a victorious Austria would be even less amicable to Italy than when they were peaceful allies. Italy, therefore, must remain neutral so long as her interests remain unmenaced.

The news from Austria represents the situation as serious. M. Klofacs, leader of the Czech Radicals, has been arrested at Prague. The frequent colloquies between the heir presumptive and Emperor Francis Joseph have aroused comment.

A deep impression has been caused in Trieste by the announcement that 4,000 Italians from that district fell in the Austro-Russian battle before Lvov.

ITALY WARNS HER RESERVES.

Two Classes Are Told Not to Leave the Country.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Telegraphing from Geneva, Switzerland, a correspondent of The Central News says that information has reached him from Lugano, near the Italian frontier, to the effect that all Italians belonging to the 1882 and 1883 classes of reservists have been forbidden to leave the country.

BORDEAUX LIKE PARIS.

But Government Expects Only a Short Exile There.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9.—Every day Bordeaux is becoming more crowded. The political and social world of Paris seems to have been transported here bodily. M. Clemenceau and other Parisian notabilities are to be seen in restaurants and cafés, while Bordeaux avenues remind one of the Paris boulevards.

Thanks to the splendid organisation of political and municipal officials and the generous grants of the public, all refugees are now provided with some sort of lodging.

It is officially announced that the military authority under necessity is reserving to itself the greater part of the traffic on the various branch railways. Supplementary trains which have been run from Paris during the last few days are therefore discontinued and only ordinary service is being maintained.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9, (via London.)—Des Armées, a newspaper issued by the Ministry of War, declares there is every reason to expect that the stay of the French Government in Bordeaux will be short.

A committee of Deputies and Senators is organising lecturing tours through the country districts with the object of explaining the origin of the war and the justice of the French cause.

The Government has authorised the Ministry of Finance to advance $700,000 to the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes in order that sufficient wheat and flour may be imported to feed the population of Nantes during hostilities. The advance is made conditional upon the repayment of the money.

Bordeaux is becoming more and more the centre of the life of the nation. Following the example of the Bank of France, the Rothschilds, and several other great houses have opened temporary quarters here, while the Court of Cassation has established courts. Senators and Deputies continue to meet unofficially daily in two theatres which are being arranged by Government architects with the view of holding a regular session of Parliament in them.

GERMANS WOOING PEOPLE OF HOLLAND

But Dutch, Says English Observer, Are Keeping Their Strict Neutrality.

BAR EXPORTS OF FOOD

Some Places Put in a State of Siege —Substituting Rice for Wheat Flour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Within the next few days you will probably be regaled with a series of telegrams from The Hague that will make you wonder whether the Netherlands is weakening in her stand for neutrality. Let me say at once that these telgrams will present nothing more than the activities of a staff of Germans who have arrived here for the specific purpose of wooing the Dutch public and getting to America the German case under the guise of a neutral agency.

The importance to Germany of obtaining Dutch sympathy is obvious. Through Meuse and into the Rhine Valley the Dutch used to send an enormous volume of merchandise. The attitude of neutrality still being maintained by the Netheldands has hit the Germans unexpectedly hard. There are some who are suggesting that foodstuffs and other supplies are still finding their way into Germany. There is not a word of truth in this. The Government of the Netherlands is acting with strict impartiality. The exportation of foodstuffs is forbidden, and food in any quantity is not getting into Germany. Of this both the English and Dutch Governments are perfectly satisfied.

The Germans are making endeavors to alienate Dutch sympathy from England and have issued bulletins declaring that the British soldiers are using dumdum bullets. The British Consul here has officially denied the charge.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A Reuter dispatch from The Hague says:

"A royal decree issued here proclaims a state of siege in a great number of towns and villages situated on the coast and rivers in the Provinces of Zeeland, North Brabant, Limburg, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, and North Holland.

"The proclamation forbids exportations in vessels bought in the Netherlands for military use by belligerents.

"The towns where a state of siege now exists are Flushing, Harlingen, Texil, Terschelling, Hellevoetsluis and part of the Hook of Holland."

AMSTERDAM, via London, Sept. 9.—A royal decree has been issued forbidding the exportation of rice. The price of wheat is so high that rice flour will be substituted for wheat flour.

STORE CLOSES THIS SATURDAY 1 P. M.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

With the first cool days a young man's thoughts turn toward something a bit difficult in clothes.

Here in the Young Men's Shop are such garments, tailored for you and your kind, high-toned, well-cut aristocrats of the clothes world.

Inclining toward distinctively-tailored character-marked garments, built to match a personality.

Fall Suits and Overcoats

Young Men's Hand Tailored Suits
32 TO 42 CHEST.
Three or four button English models of imported fabrics, soft roll front, natural shoulders.
21.50 30.00 40.00

Young Men's College Suits
32 TO 42 CHEST.
New three or four button soft roll front models, of navy serge, checked or pencil striped cassimeres, English tweeds or cheviots. *Value $24.50* 18.50

Students' "First" Long Trouser Suits
14 TO 18 YEARS.
Plain three button sack or Norfolk models with vests, in gray, tan, brown or olive English tweeds; also navy serge or cheviot; patch pockets and natural shoulders. *Value $20.00* 15.00

London Made Overcoats
For Men and Young Men—32 to 44 Chest.
Just received from London a special shipment of London made "Carmoor" Overcoats, exclusive models, made by the celebrated Aquascutum Co. of London, makers of the highest grade English clothes.
29.50 and 38.50

Men's London Raincoats
34 TO 44 CHEST (Guaranteed waterproof.)
Slip-on model of double texture rubberized olive tan gabardine, raglan or plain sleeve. *Value $15.00* 9.50

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue.

"Men's Shoe Shop"
4 and 6 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

It occupies a separate store of its own at 4 and 6 West 38th Street (a step from Fifth Avenue) for the greater convenience of men. There is also an entrance through the Fifth Avenue Store.

Featuring the smart, up-to-the-minute, yet serviceable shoe for the man and young man in the styles that show the trend of fashion, moderately priced and marked in plain sizes and widths. Experienced shoe salesmen in attendance.

James A. Banister Co. Shoes at 6.50
For Men and Young Men—Sizes 5 to 11—Widths AA to D.
Banister's shoes have been known for years by the wearers of the best footwear. A complete line of imported patent calf, imported tan Russia calf and patent colt. *All styles and leathers.* 6.50

Thomas Cort *Bench-Made* Shoes at 9.50
For Men and Young Men—Sizes 5 to 11—Widths AA to D.
Bench made, hand sewed, of imported French calf, tan Russia calf and patent calf. There is no known leather or possible way of making a better or more expensive shoe. *All styles and leathers.* 9.50

Slater and Morrill Shoes at 5.00
For Men and Young Men—Sizes 5 to 11—Widths AA to D.
Of gun metal or tan Russia calf, also patent colt, of the best domestic leather; the best known values. *All styles and leathers.* 5.00

J. P. Smith Co. Shoes at 4.00
For Men and Young Men—Sizes 5 to 11—Widths A to E.
Gun metal or tan Russia calf, also patent colt. *All styles, exceptional values.* 4.00

"Men's Shoe Shop"—4 and 6 West 38th St.

REFUGEES CARED FOR IN LONDON—LATE WAR NEWS CHEERS PARIS

GERMAN OFFICERS SHOT IN GHENT

One Killed and Another Wounded When They Enter City After Agreeing to Stay Out.

STRAY THERE BY ACCIDENT

Burgomaster's Explanation of the Tragedy Is Accepted by German Commander—Big Levy on City.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Ghent says that nothwithstanding the agreement of the Germans to keep out of the city two German officers entered the streets there and were surprised by Belgian troops who fired on them with rapid fire guns. One officer was killed and the other seriously wounded. An Ostend dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says the wounded German officer explained that they had lost their way.

The wounded officer has been taken under the protection of the American Consul and will not be held as a prisoner of war. The Burgomaster, after explaining the case to the German commander, made the statement that the agreement with the Germans not to molest the city would not be changed as a result of the incident. The requisitions made by the German forces upon the city of Ghent, following the understanding that in view of the supplying of certain provisions by the municipality German troops should not enter the city, are as follows: Ten thousand litres of benzine, 1,000 litres of mineral water, 150,000 kilos of oats, 100 bicycles, ten motor cycles and twenty-five compressed air cylinders for motor cars. In addition there shall be supplied a quantity of material for bandages, and 100,000 cigars.

Goods requisitioned by the Germans, says the Reuter correspondent, were forwarded on Wednesday in cart trains to Beiriegem, fourteen miles south of Ghent.

"Near the station of Deynze, twelve miles south of Ghent," the correspondent adds, "an engagement took place between a body of Uhlans and Belgian gendarmes and cyclist riflemen. The Germans took flight in the direction of Cruyshautem and Huysse, leaving behind them fifteen dead or wounded. A German officer was captured."

In a dispatch from Copenhagen the correspondent of the Central News says Gen. Mantouffel, the German military commander at Louvain, has made an official report in which he asserts that an investigation has shown that it was Belgian soldiers who had drawn on civilian attire over their uniforms who fired on German soldiers from houses of the city.

GRIMLY EARNEST IN BERLIN.

English Observer Says Ban Has Been Put on All Frivolity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Dr. Poutsma, one of the South African labor leaders, who was among the British subjects to leave Berlin, contributes an interesting article to The Daily Citizen today on his impressions of the German capital in wartime.

"That the Germans were prepared for all eventualities for a considerable time was shown," says Dr. Poutsma, "when the Kaiser's proclamations were posted up in Berlin, and, of course, throughout Germany, ordering the mobilisation. These proclamations were printed in two colors, red and black, and all were dated 1913. The figure 2 had been struck out with a blue pencil, and 1914 added. On every following day additional proclamations were issued, and I noticed that practically every one had been printed two years ago.

"When, later on, the Landsturm mit waffe was called out, again the proclamations showed that they had been printed two years ago. The Germans have two kinds of Landsturme—armed and unarmed. The last named has not been called out yet, and of the Landsturm mit waffe only a very small percentage actually is in the field.

"It is never good policy to despise your enemy, and therefore it just as well to tell the English people about the determination and wonderful enthusiasm of the Germans. They believe that the present war is a defensive war; that their Kaiser is a peace-loving man, and that the country now is brutally attacked by their jealous enemies. Everything goes like clockwork. Every one knows exactly what he has to do, and where he has to be. The women undoubtedly are very courageous. It was seldom that I witnessed a woman sobbing. When a husband or brother or son is departing they all said: 'We know we shall never see them again, but they must go for the Vaterland and Kaiser.'

"The railways in Germany are all State owned, and it was evident that every possible preparation had been made for the transport of troops. The Government has got an enormous amount of rolling stock more than actually required, even at stations. Hundreds of trucks of all kinds were standing idle. Whether correct or not, I cannot say, but when I left on Aug. 27 it generally was admitted that 6,000,000 troops were under arms. The total strength will be eventually 12,000,000 men, not taking into account many thousands of volunteers. They are said to have 3,000,000 above fifty who would be called upon if needed to guard prisoners of war.

"The authorities in Berlin are anxious to keep the capital, so far as possible, as it is in normal times. Nothing is allowed that might dishearten people. When the families had received news that their relatives were killed in battle and the women folk appeared in mourning notices were posted up everywhere practically forbidding women to appear in black. They were advised to postpone such public signs of sorrow until after the war.

"They generally are very much in earnest about the whole affair. For instance, is heard no pianos are heard. There all say that it is not the time to play music of a frivolous nature. All the theatres and the opera have closed. There is much distress, especially among the relatives of those who have gone to the front. The Government is paying 9 marks per month to wives of reservists, and 3 marks for every child. Some of them get in addition a certain amount from the trade union to which the husband belonged."

GERMAN GENERALS SLAIN.

Thousands of Wounded Taken to Interior Points.

BERLIN, Via London, Sept. 9.—Two more Major Generals, von Gotha and Nieland, have been added to the death list of field officers. Premier von Weizsacker of Wurttemberg and Finance Minister von Breunig of Bavaria have both lost sons. Prince Frederick William of Hesse was wounded in the breast in the fighting in Flanders.

Long trainloads of wounded are now being brought from advanced hospitals to base hospitals, or forwarded to lazarettos in the interior of Germany. Only the most severely wounded, who are unable to bear transportation, have been left in the advanced hospitals.

The correspondent on a trip to Liege was able to inspect some of the trains for wounded. Such trains are usually composed of coaches from which the seats have been removed, and replaced with beds in two tiers, accommodating eight men in each car. A hospital attendant is assigned to each car, and each train has a coachload of surgeons. Most of the wounded seen were apparently making a fairly quick recovery.

The Official Register of the German Army for the year 1913 does not contain any officer of the name of von Gotha, and the only officer of the name of Nieland therein is a Colonel, who in 1913 was in command of the Baden Infantry Regiment 113. It is possible, however, that promotions have been made since the outbreak of the war.

GHENT APPEALS TO UNITED STATES

Mayor of City Joins in Plea Sent to President Wilson by Major Seaman.

The Independent makes public the text of the message in behalf of Belgium sent to President Wilson by Major Louis L. Seaman, together with a message from E. Braun, the Burgomaster of Ghent, as follows:

Office of the Burgomaster,
City of Ghent, Sept. 3, 1914.

Monsieur: I have read with emotion and at the same time with great satisfaction the generous and powerful appeal that you have addressed to the President of the United States of America. I am deeply grateful to you and, in the name of my fellow-citizens, I thank you with all my heart.

I am also glad to learn that you have interested yourself in our Ghent ambulances and our asylums for refugees.

I add my voice to your appeal and I beg you to urge the President of the United States to exert all of his efforts in order that we may soon see an end of the war, and that the inhumanity of the conflict here may be lessened.

The City of Ghent, in which was concluded the Treaty of Peace of 1814, puts itself confidently under the high protection of the American Nation.

Pray accept, Monsieur, assurances of my distinguished consideration.

E. BRAUN, Burgomaster of Ghent.
M. Louis L. Seaman.

The appeal of Major Seaman to President Wilson, to which Mr. Braun refers in his cabled message, is as follows:

The Burgomaster of Ghent, where the treaty of peace was signed a hundred years ago, authorizes me to respectfully request that in case of invasion the city be placed under the protection of the American flag for the safeguarding of its people and its historic monuments.

The German Government holding Brussels, prevents the American Minister from communicating with his Government. Why should the American Government permit the German Ambassador at Washington to have free communication with his Government at Berlin?

Could not the United States join with other neutral nations, such as Italy, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, and the South American republics in demanding a cessation of the atrocities and barbarities now being committed by Germany?

Marquet has offered his luxurious palace hotel at Ostende to the Double Entente for the organization of a house destitute refugees, victims of German brutality. LOUIS L. SEAMAN.

MADE TO SALUTE CAPTIVES.

French Soldiers Indignant Over Forced Courtesy to Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In the dreary hours of a railway journey night before last my compartment was invaded by two artillery officers and four privates on their way to Brest to recuperate from the fatigue of twenty-five days of constant work.

What seemed to trouble the men was the treatment given to German prisoners by the French. These men were particularly sore because they had ordered the overwrought fighting men to peel potatoes for prisoners and to salute German captive officers. They stated that they had even seen a German officer slap a French soldier who omitted to salute and be excused with a caution.

With the artillery officers I talked gunnery. They were very fair in their criticism of the German artillery. Its range, helped by aeroplanes, is, they say, usually good and is quickly found, but it has two great faults. In the first place, its powder gives off smoke, and, secondly, there seems to be some defect of balance in the shrapnel shell, more noticeable recently than at the commencement, which argues that they are drawing upon older stores of ammunition.

The final curve of the shell is too sharp, and consequently the bullets rain down almost perpendicularly, with much reduced effect.

VEDRINES WAS ACCUSED.

Paris Newspaper Defends Aviator, Charged with Traitorous Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Bonnet Rouge, a Socialist organ which recently conducted a defense of various victims of calumnious rumors, tonight defends Vedrines, who was widely reported to have been found carrying plans of French movements which he intended to sell to the Germans. It says:

"Our confrère, Edouard Helsey, has interviewed Vedrines for the Journal. He met him recently five or six kilometers from the firing line, where he was doing duty, wearing his cross of the Legion of Honor. He was in charge of an armored aeroplane carrying a small cannon and capable of doing 100 miles an hour. This Vedrines had baptised La Vache.

"The aviator was in perfectly good spirits and apparently ignorant of the slanders, to which he does not refer. He complains of the monotony of scouting.

"Vedrines has undoubtedly made many enemies by his independent behavior, which, perhaps, accounts for the rumors."

GERMAN'S HEAD HIS TROPHY.

Wounded Turco Had It in His Knapsack—Angry to Part with It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. MALO, France, Sept. 9.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Express.) There are many wounded soldiers here and at Dinard, near this port. The houses have been turned into hospitals. Among the patients are a number of Turcos, (Algerians.) One of these warrior's brought back a German's head in his knapsack, and he was angry when it was taken away from him. He considered it the most precious souvenir in the world, and it was necessary to compensate him to keep him quiet.

He was still furious this afternoon when I visited the hospital at which he was being treated and declared that he must have his trophy back.

BOMBARD MONTENEGRINS.

Austrian Adriatic Fleet Attacks Coast Occupied by Enemy.

ROME, Sept. 9.—News from Mount Lovchen, near Cattaro, Austria, to the Giornale d'Italia says that a portion of the Austrian fleet has left Cattaro and bombarded the coast between there and Montenegro, especially the village of Budua, recently occupied by the Montenegrins.

TAKE ENGLISH OFF SHIP.

Swedish Steamer Ganthiod Held Up by German Torpedo Boat.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9.—The Swedish steamer Ganthiod, which has arrived at Gefle, on the Gulf of Bothnia, from Ramo, reports that she was held up in the Finnish belt by a German torpedo boat, and that twenty-two English passengers, ranging from 20 to 40 years, were arrested.

REFUGEE AID COSTS $100,000 FOR 5 DAYS

London Committee Takes Care of Thousands Released from the Continent.

COMPLAIN OF PASSPORTS

Some Suspicious Persons Posing as Americans, the Embassy Is Told.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Fully $100,000 has been paid out in the last five days to American refugees, according to H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the Committee of Resident Americans. This indicates the destitution of thousands who arrived from the Continent during that time.

There was a lull today, the German trains being held up by troop movements. Mr. Hoover said the relief committee always knew when the Germans were mobilising because refugees were suddenly held up. He said:

"This delay will not add to the exchequers of the refugees who probably are marooned somewhere in Germany, but no one is able to say where. At least they can't be much more destitute than some who have been coming out."

It helped the situation temporarily to have 2,700 leave today for America, and by the end of the week, if others do not come pouring in before then, the more needy will have been sent on their way.

Mr. Hoover said that the committee had complained to the Embassy here because of the seeming laxity in the issuance of passports by Consuls in Southern Germany and Austria. Many who have had passports have been viewed with suspicion by the committee, as well as representatives of the British Government. It was announced by Mr. Hoover that after Sept. 14 British authorities would not permit any American refugees to land here unless they had passports. Some have come in with certificates of American residence only, and a number of these are hardly able to speak a word of English.

The Embassy has also been asked to investigate complaints that Consuls in different places on the Continent had advised Americans to remain there when it was possible to get away. This was brought to the attention of the committee by an English tourist, who said that Americans were marooned in certain sections of France and Switzerland because Consuls told them that it was impossible to get out.

An American negro came to the committee rooms today to know if Jack Johnson was among the list of refugees. He was told the pugilist was seen in town, but had not registered. Johnson was seen this afternoon in a steamship office, and the report spread that he was inquiring about transatlantic accommodations. Johnson drove away in a big automobile. He does not frequent corners every day, always drawing a curious crowd.

German-American Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The American Relief Committee today made an example of a German-American who met the last Flushing boat train at Victoria Station and going through the cars shouted in German for the passengers to hold on to their money, as the American committee was paying hotel bills, steamer passage, and nothing else. As a result, the committee waiting on the platform was overwhelmed with applicants for relief. On discovering the cause, they had the man arrested. He was subsequently released on proving his American citizenship.

Several alleged Americans are among the refugees already placed in compounds by the secret service men. The cases of many others are under investigation. While none of the arrested has been shown so far to be a spy many are declared to be unquestionably alien enemies of undesirable type. A large number had supposed credentials that have been proved false.

Out of 200 of the most recent applicants for passports at the American Embassy only forty received passports, and a number of passports granted by American officials on the Continent have been taken up here when it was shown that the bearers were not entitled to them.

The American Embassy is making an investigation and may advise that the cruiser Tennessee be sent from Havre to Ostend to bring refugees there to England.

The British Foreign Office has resumed the issuance to German girl students of permits to return home, and small numbers are leaving daily for Germany by way of Holland.

William Coffin, the American Consul General at Budapest, arrived in London today from the Hungarian capital, bringing with him his wife, who has been ill. They will start for America as soon as possible.

Americans going to Italy, according to information received today by Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General in London, from Thomas Nelson Page, United States Ambassador at Rome, must have their passports vised by Italian Consuls.

PRESIDENT ALDERMAN'S VIEW.

War of Democracy Against Militarism, Says University Head.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—President Edwin Anderson Alderman of the University of Virginia is a refugee from St. Moritz. Like President Hibben of Princeton, he was anxious to get back home before college opened. But Mr. Alderman has had no such good luck as Mr. Hibben, who finally managed to get passage on the Olympic. The best Mr. Alderman can do as the Baltic, sailing Oct. 9, thus missing the opening of the University of Virginia. He had passage on the Rotterdam, sailing Oct. 3, but canceled it on the urgent advice of friends here, who told him Holland might not be a neutral country by that time.

President Alderman, who has been spending the week end with Ambassador Page in Surrey, said:

"I think this war is a fight of democracy against militarism. There can be but one result in the end. I was much struck with the resolution and calmness of the French. All during our trip in small towns, although the Germans were then pressing the Allies back, there was no lack of confidence and none was disheartened.

"One saw thrilling things. One night we were sidetracked at Lyons, when 8,000 Frenchwomen and children serenaded our train with 'The Marseillaise.'

"I have a feeling that out of this war is going to come a great moral opportunity for the United States to hasten the peace of the right sort—peace that will guarantee the spread of democracy in the world."

AMERICAN GIRL'S BRAVERY.

Went to Germany Seeking Captured Kin After Louvain Fire.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—Marguerite Uettebrock, a 18-year-old American girl from Millersville, Ill., arrived in London today after an adventurous trip from Louvain, the burning of which she witnessed. The girl was visiting Flemish relatives near Louvain when the village where her relatives lived was burned. They went into Louvain. She said the first sign of trouble was when two German soldiers maltreated and killed several girls. These soldiers were promptly shot by their own officers, but the feeling of the populace against the invaders had grown very intense.

The German soldiers, according to Miss Uettebrock, made no secret of their determination to make the Belgians suffer for the indignities which they said the German residents had suffered at the hands of the Belgians at the outbreak of the war.

The girl described the destruction of Louvain and the firing in the streets that continued for two days as a sight that had been burned into her memory. Her father and a 16-year-old brother who were in Louvain disappeared, and she believed that they had been made prisoners by the Germans. Searching for them Miss Uettebrock made her way into Germany on a German prison train that was loaded with British and Belgian captives. She was unable to find her relatives and appealed to the American Consuls in various cities. The investigations of the Consuls satisfied them that the father and brothers were held at some German concentration camp. The girl then made a difficult trip to Cologne where she met her aged mother and brought her to London. Mother and daughter are now being aided by the American Relief Committee.

SINK 2 GERMAN MERCHANTMEN

Work of French and English Cruisers—Anxiety for Other Vessels.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A dispatch from Bordeaux to the Havas Agency says two German merchant ships have been sunk in the Atlantic by the French cruisers Conde and Descartes, aided by the British cruiser Bristol.

The only German merchantmen known to be in the Atlantic are the Graecia of the Hamburg-American fleet and the Kronprinz Wilhelm and the Neckar of the North German Lloyd.

The Kronprinz Wilhelm, largest of the three, sailed from New York Aug. 8, heavily loaded with coal. She has been reported in the Atlantic, coaling German warships. The Graecia sailed from New York Aug. 27 for Cadiz, with cargo and passengers. The Neckar, which sailed Aug. 1 from Havana for Bremen, has not been reported. She had passengers and a large cargo.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 9.—Anxiety is felt over the non-arrival of the Finnish passenger steamer Sveaborg, coming from Raumo, Finland, with many British and Americans aboard. It is feared she was captured or sunk by German warships watching for Russian reserves returning from America.

Anxiety is also felt for the steamer Torne, which left early last Wednesday from this port.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to Reuter's from Wellington, New Zealand, says there are still five German cruisers in the Pacific not accounted for—the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nürnberg, Stettin, and Emden.

Brandenburg Eludes British Ships.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Company announced yesterday that they had received a cable from Drontheim, Norway, that the freighter Brandenburg, which left Philadelphia on Aug. 29, had eluded the British cruisers and reached there safely.

BELGIAN DEFENSE COUNCIL.

King Albert and His Military Chiefs Direct War Board.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A Reuter dispatch from Ostend says a council of defense has been formed under the Presidency of King Albert. Its members are Lieut. Gen. Selliers de Moranville, Inspector General of the Civic Guard; Lieut. Gen. Guiette, commander in Flanders; Major Gen. Bihan, Col. Wellemans, Chief of the Military Cabinet, and Capt. Gillet.

Lieut. Gen. Henri van Sprang, Inspector General of Fortifications, and Major Gen. Vermeien have been placed on half pay.

SAME ERROR AS KRUGER'S.

London Times's Military Correspondent on Kaiser's Mistake.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9. — The London Times's military correspondent, discussing the attrition of the German forces, says:

"We shall raise a million men the first year, two million the second year, and three million the third year. We shall have a very respectable army five years hence, and it is really most tactless of the Germans to talk of peace when it will take us such a long time to get into our stride.

"Poor old Paul Kruger made just the same mistake as the Kaiser has made. He was told by all the staffs of Europe that our army was only 70,000 strong, and when we produced 400,000 he was positively pained and was quite disappointed at being so misled.

"In the same way we began this war with a little army 170,000 strong, but we and America have a talent for turning out immense forces when we are put to it, and our present job is to work day and night for some years in order to prevent all the States with a penchant for hegemony from challenging us in the future.

"Meanwhile we are getting on very well. Trade is reviving after the first shock."

AUSTRIA TO POLISH JEWS.

Proclaims Allied Empires Are for Freedom and Equal Civic Rights.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—German newspapers which have reached London quote the following proclamation issued by Austria to the Jews in Poland:

"The heroic armies of the mid-European States of Germany and Austria-Hungary have entered Poland. Our flags bring justice, freedom, and equal rights as citizens, religious freedom, and freedom to live undisturbed in economic and cultural life.

"Too long you have suffered under the iron yoke of Moscow. We come as friends. The foreign barbarian yoke is gone. A new era begins for Poland. We will use all our strength to put it on a sure foundation of equal rights for the Jews.

"Do not be deluded by the flattering promises of the Czar, which already you have heard too often. Did not the Czar make the same promises in 1905? How did he keep his word?

"Think of the awful banishment of the great masses of Jews; think of the cities of Kishinev, Gomel, Ballystok, and Sedlec and their hundreds of pogroms. Now that the Czar feels himself between the hammer and the anvil he renews his promises. Your sacred duty is to work with us with all your might for freedom."

AIRMEN IN THRILLING ESCAPE.

Nerve Saves French Officers When Shell Cripples Their Aeroplane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 9 (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Details of a brilliant aeroplane action have been received here.

Lieut. Roecker, with Capt. Sommon as staff observer, left Marville to reconnoitre the enemy's movements in the neighborhood of Longwy, Arlon and Virton. When they were 1,800 meters above Musson Wood, three kilometers northwest of Longwy, an aeroplane-protection battery guarding a German dirigible opened fire on them. A shell burst so near them that the machine was completely thrown off its balance. The motor stopped and they began a giddy descent, which in spite of the furious efforts of the pilot was only checked 200 meters from the ground.

The pilot was determined rather than fall into the hands of the enemy to dash down amid the flames of the Longwy citadel, but a descent was finally made 300 meters southwest of Longwy in advance of the French firing line, which was withdrawing at that moment under a heavy rifle and shell fire. First, after an examination of the motor under a hail of shells and bullets, Lieut. Roecker explained to Capt. Sommon a method of starting the machine, and a quarter of an hour afterward both officers had returned to their posts.

German Aviator Shot at Cambrai.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—A telegram from Berlin tonight announces that a German aviator has been shot at Cambrai, while engaged in dropping bombs on the railway station.

PARIS IS CHEERED BY THE WAR NEWS

"Things Are Not Going at All Badly," the People Are Told by the Press.

MANY REGRET THEIR FLIGHT

Military Critic There Points Out That German Lines of Communication Are in Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The general press opinion regarding the battle on the Marne is expressed in the concluding words of an article in the Echo de Paris, discussing the present situation: "Things are not going at all badly."

The same journal's military critic, Gen. Cherfils, gives additional information regarding the position of the Germans who are served by only four railway lines of communication: First, from Valenciennes, Mons, Louvain, and Hasselt toward Cologne, which he says easily could and should be cut by Belgians near Louvain; second, the direct route, far the most important, through Busigny, Maubeuge, Namur, and Liège, to Cologne, which is commanded by Maubeuge, explaining the fury of the German attack on that fortress and the vast importance of its resistance; third, a single track line, twisting and complicated, runs through Hirson Givet, Marche, and Treves to Coblentz. Apparently the only line uniting with Germany the twelve army corps attacking France through Belgium, he says, is running through Mezieres, Montmedy, Thionville, Metz, and Mayence, which is exposed to sudden attack from Verdun. The military critic continues:

"It is evident how hazardous is the existence of the German forces already thus precariously united to their bases, but if the bridges at Cologne, Coblentz, and Mayence were destroyed they would be quite unable to obtain supplies."

The first results of the city census now being held indicate that nearly a million persons have left Paris since the outbreak, though this doubtless includes the mobilized men. Much discomfort is experienced by those traveling south. The roads are congested by a mass of vehicles of all kinds and epochs, including the most primitive and automobiles, while the reservation of the railroads for troop trains has made it impossible to accomplish more than short stages daily. Not the least difficulty is due to the taking of gasoline and similar necessities of travel by the Government, forcing many voyagers to leave their machines in garages.

Midway towns, like Orleans, Tours, and Blois, are hopelessly overcrowded, hundreds eating and sleeping on the open sidewalk. In Blois the genuinely charitable inhabitants have received travelers for five francs, ($1,) apiece nightly, but Orleans is just the reverse, one hotel charging fifty francs, ($10,) for the privilege of sleeping in an armchair. Lack of tires, motors, gasoline, food, and accommodations has made thousands bitterly repent leaving Paris.

The Nouvelliste de la Sarthe, a leading newspaper, now publishes its first two columns in English for the benefit of the thousands of British troops passing that centre. The heading reads: "Novelist of the Sarthe. Price half-penny." English edition for the British (with a small bit troops at the Marne)."

Owing to the absence of English papers the new departure is wonderfully successful.

The Figaro publishes another letter from Pierre Loti addressed to the Minister of Marine signed by the name, Commandant Julien Viaud, pleading for some more active position than Captain of a reserve ship. The writer says that a man with a name so well known as Pierre Loti should be allowed to give an example of service in however inferior a position. The Figaro says the request was refused, and Loti is now trying to join the marines policing Paris.

GRANARD'S BROTHER MISSING.

The Hon. Fergus Forbes Believed to Have Been Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Hon. Fergus Forbes of the Royal Irish Regiment, a brother of the Earl of Granard, is listed among the missing in the recent fighting in France. He is believed to have been wounded.

It was Sir Arthur Forbes, an ancestor of Lord Granard, who more than two centuries ago raised the Royal Irish Regiment and served with it under Montrose.

Lord Granard was formerly in the Scots Guards, and is one of five brothers who are all army officers, for, although the head of the house resigned his commission when he married Miss Beatrice Mills of New York, he has just been appointed to command one of the Kitchener regiments, which is called the Fifth Service Battalion of the Royal Irish, and is stationed at Dublin.

300,000 BRITISH RECRUITS.

Telegram to Washington Embassy Tells of English Enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The British Embassy today received from the Foreign Office in London the following telegram:

"There is increasing enthusiasm for recruiting in Great Britain. Three hundred thousand men have joined the regular army since the war began. The eagerness to enlist has grown markedly since British troops have actually been engaged with the enemy."

Another message received at the embassy officially denied the reports that the British cruiser Bristol had been disabled in a fight with an unnamed German ship in southern waters.

DISREGARDED MINE WARNING.

Loss of Rune Due to Recklessness —British Capture Mine Layer.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Admiralty announced today that the Wilson Line steamer Rund, which was sunk in the North Sea last Saturday as a result of coming in contact with a mine in a known and specified mine field, had departed from the directions issued by the Admiralty. Had she followed these instructions she would have been assured a safe voyage. The Admiralty wishes to point out the extraordinary danger attending such disregard of its warnings and advice.

According to the Central News, a trawler which arrived today reported that a British gunboat had captured a trawler purporting to belong to Grimsby which had been laying use mines. There were 200 mines on board.

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Giornale d'Italia says that the Anglo-French torpedo boats in the Adriatic recently have been engaged in removing innumerable mines placed by the Austrians. Three rows of them were found and removed from a point near Volovitza Cape.

Chicago Customs Decrease $325,496

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—The European war has caused a decrease in customs receipts in Chicago during August of $325,496, according to the report today of Rivers McNeill, Collector. Receipts for the first four days of September show a loss of $138,521, compared with last year.

RUMANIA WITH THE ALLIES.

Ex-Minister Knowles Says She May Lead Italy There.

Horace G. Knowles of Wilmington, Del., who was the American Minister to Rumania, Bulgaria, and Servia in 1907 and 1908, is stopping at the Republican Club. He was much interested yesterday in dispatches from the Continent, which indicated that Rumania would throw her weight in the European conflict with the Allies against Germany. Mr. Knowles has kept in close touch with Rumanian affairs, and told of the political reasons which might induce Rumania to side against Germany. He predicted that Italy would also join the Allies, but expressed the belief that Rumania would lead Italy.

"Rumania," said Mr. Knowles, "is, indeed, one of the three factors that Germany and Austria must reckon with. The other two are Italy and Japan. The latter cannot permit Germany to be victorious. They know full well the unsparing punishment that would be meted out to them by a triumphant Germany. The Kaiser would be less merciful to them than to either Belgium, France, Russia, or England.

"The Rumanian situation is most interesting. King Charles is a German, and through his long reign has done everything in his power to Germanize Rumania and his subjects. Under his rule Rumania has made wonderful development. She is today the most powerful, progressive, and prosperous nation in Southeastern Europe. Her population is about 7,000,000, and she has a standing army of more than 200,000 and a ready reserve of 150,000.

"Her army is trained to the highest standard of German efficiency, and her military equipment is the most complete and modern of any army in the world. Her soldiers have been trained for years by German army officers, and that would make them very effective in battle either for or against the Germans. I doubt if any nation in Europe can with the same number of men equal the fighting force of Rumania.

"The force and valor of the Rumanian soldiers was proved in the Turco-Russian war, when King Charles went with his army to the rescue of the Russians at Plevna. Their timely arrival and support saved the Russians from a most disastrous defeat. Today the Rumanian Army is in splendid condition by reason of their preparedness in the Balkan conflicts. When it strikes the blow will be terrific.

"By reason of her strength and readiness and knowing when and how to use it, she was able to add a valuable possession to her territory on the south without firing a shot or losing a man. Now is her great chance to recover three of her lost provinces—Bessarabia, Bukovina, and Transylvania. The former was taken from her by Russia in the Treaty of Berlin at the close of the Turco-Russian war.

"It is not improbable that Russia would be willing to cede it back to Rumania in gratitude for her valuable service at Plevna, and for the great service she is rendering in the present conflict. Bukovina and Transylvania are now provinces of Austria-Hungary. Gladly the Allies would take them from Austria and give them to Rumania. To Rumania these two provinces are like Alsace and Lorraine to France.

"It is not alone the chance to enlarge her territory that inclines Rumania toward the Allies. The Crown Princess Marie, considered one of the most accomplished and diplomatic members of all the royal families and the most capable and beautiful woman in all Europe, is today the ruling spirit of Rumania. She is English. Her eldest son, Carol, heir apparent, she has so cleverly financed is the second daughter of the Czar, who is her cousin.

"Thus the tie of blood between Rumania, England, and Russia. Nearly all of the well-to-do Rumanians have been educated in France. They live most of their time in Paris and France. Bucharest is called the "little Paris." There is no difference between the society of Bucharest and the society of Paris. French is the language generally spoken.

"King Charles is a German. Princess Marie is English, and with the strongest attachments and leanings toward France. She is pale and feeble and with his life behind him. She is young, beautiful, and ambitious, and with a long life before her. In the present conflict the Rumanians are not in sympathy with him, but strongly with her. He is preparing to let her and his country go their way.

"He can no longer stem the tide. His loyalty to the Fatherland will not permit him to let his subjects march against Germany. Hence, the first move a few days ago—the announcement that because of ill health King Charles will soon abdicate. That may occur any hour. The second move—the announcement that Rumanians will follow Italy. If Italy does not move quickly she will not lead, but follow Rumania to the front of the battle line on the side of the Allies.

"The present policy of Rumania is largely due to the political leader of the dominant party and to whom much is due for the progress Rumania has made in recent years, and her high standing with the other European nations. He is strongly pro-English-French, and is considered one of the political leaders of Europe."

SERBS DRIVING AUSTRIANS.

Montenegrins Also Pushing On for Heart of Bosnia.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Nish, Servia, says that the Servians are continuing their offensive movements against the Austrians in the direction of Vishegrad. They crossed the frontier on Sept. 6 and continued to advance successfully. Everywhere the Austrians were thrown back to the left bank of the River Drina.

The same agency has the following dispatch from Rome:

"News has reached here that the Montenegrin troops commanded by Gen. Vucotich have occupied important points in Bosnia, south of Sarajevo, the capital.

"The situation in North Albania continues serious."

ROME, Sept. 9.—The Corriere d'Italia prints the following dispatch from Scutari:

"Three columns of Montenegrin troops commanded by Gen. Vucotich occupied after a hot fight an important position at Foca, in Austrian territory south of Sarajevo.

"The Servo-Montenegrin object is to arrive at the centre of Bosnia, in order to raise the Servian population in bands destined to molest the Austrian troops."

RUMANIA EAGER FOR WAR.

Army of 230,000 Concentrated and Anxious to Fight Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A dispatch to The Daily Express from Bucharest says the Rumanian army is concentrated, 230,000 men being now on a war footing. There has been no general mobilization, as Rumania's army is in accord with the interests of the new Triple Alliance, is to prevent any antagonism on the part of Bulgaria or Turkey.

The successes of Servia and Russia have still further stimulated public opinion toward Rumanian action against Austria at the opportune moment.

A telegram from another source at Bucharest says that the Russian victories in Galicia have aroused the Rumanians to almost fanatic excitement. Two hundred thousand persons demonstrated yesterday in the streets of Bucharest in favor of Russia and France.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 9.—Dispatches to The Cologne Gazette from Bucharest report that there is a strong sentiment in favor of Russia throughout Rumania. The dispatches suggest that the popular sentiment is so strong it is likely to force the Government to act. Rumania has 200,000 troops ready for war.

HOLD GERMAN WAR STORES.

Bulgars Detain Material That Was Intended for Turkey.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 9.—War material sent by Germany to Turkey still remains in Bulgarian territory.

Greek reservists, subjects of Turkey residing in Crimea, have refused to return to Turkey.

The President of Dartmouth College, Ernest Fox Nichols, D. Sc., LL. D., on "Shall the Boy Go to College?" Answered by a College President in next Sunday's New York Times.—Advt.

FIRST WAR INVALID BACK IN NEW YORK

Belgian Reservist Taking German Bullet Wound Home to Illinois.

IN HOSPITAL FOUR DAYS

More Travelers Tell of Russian Troops.—M. L. Schiff and Family Here.

The Red Star liner Lapland arrived yesterday from Southampton, under the British flag instead of that of Belgium, with 640 American refugees. Passengers said that they were told by officials in Southampton that a large force of Russian soldiers had embarked there for Havre on Aug. 30, the day before the Lapland left.

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, was at Oos, near Baden-Baden on his way to Constance, Switzerland, to attend the International Peace Conference when war was declared. He said he was arrested while taking pictures of a golf course on suspicion of being an English spy and was detained while the film was developed.

The first man back from the war is Alles van Nieuwenhuyse, a Belgian, living in Kewanee, Ill. He told reporters that he had been wounded in the left thigh in a skirmish near Diest on Aug. 18. He said he was 30 years old and was on the reserve list of the Belgian Army. In July he was sent to Belgium to buy horses, and was near Liège when the Belgian Army began to mobilize. He was sent to join his regiment, the First Guides, at Brussels. Nieuwenhuyse said he saw much fighting before Liège. "The Germans came on like a living wall and were mowed down by the machine guns, but still they came without halting," he said. "The cavalry was not used then, and we sat on our horses watching the attack on the forts from a distance. The slaughter was awful. From Liège we went to Malines, and then to Louvain, and were ordered to protect the people in the country between Diest and Holland. In the retreat on Diest, in the night of Aug. 19, my horse was killed under me, and I was shot in the thigh. I was four days in a hospital at Lier, and then rejoined my command. Later I was invalided out and returned to New York."

Mortimer L. Schiff, the banker, came on the liner with his wife and two children. He had no difficulty getting out of France, he said.

Miss Ida M. Dowling of Toledo said she believed there were Russian troops at Waterloo Station, London, on Sept. 1. The men were very swarthy, and wore uniforms different from those of the English soldiers, she said.

Capt. John Bradshaw of the Lapland said there were forty transports in Southampton when he left, waiting for troops and supplies.

Lawrence Hayden of Oakland, Cal., said he shipped in San Francisco on the German ship Barmbek, loaded with grain for Hamburg. The vessel was seized in the Channel by a French auxiliary cruiser Flandre and towed into Brest. As an American Hayden was allowed to go free. The German sailors were locked up.

Among the first-cabin passengers arriving on the Royal Mail Steam Packet Oruba yesterday from Southampton by way of the West Indies were ten American refugees who joined the ship at Dartmouth, England, on Aug. 30. The Oruba brought also Queen Students for Syracuse University and six Peruvian students for Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore. Capt. J. G. K. Cheret said that aside from being chased by a French cruiser off Martinique the voyage was uneventful.

GERARD WILLING TO RUN.

But Does Not Wish to Return to Campaign for Senate.

BERLIN, Sept. 9, (via London, Sept. 10.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, received several telegrams today asking permission to launch his candidacy for the United States Senatorship from New York State.

The Ambassador is inclined to assent, but only on condition that his candidacy does not involve his return to New York to make a campaign, as he does not wish to leave his post here during the crisis.

SPAIN'S ENVOY IN PARIS.

Hopes His Country Can Hasten Peace for France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Marquis de Valtierra the new Spanish Ambassador, reached Paris yesterday afternoon.

In an interview with The Figaro he said:

"The object of my task here will be to maintain and further to develop the good relations that exist so happily between France and Spain. What I would especially emphasize is that the traditional relations uniting the two nations

JAPANESE MARCH TOWARD KIAO-CHAU

Army of 20,000 Men Advancing Southward in Shantung, Peking Reports.

NO CHANGE IN ALLIANCE

Japan Announces She Is Not Affected by New Compact of England, Russia, and France.

PEKING, Sept. 9.—A telegram from German sources says the Japanese landed 20,000 men at Lung-kow, on the northern coast of the Shan-tung Peninsula, and that they are now advancing toward Chaoyuan, which is about eighty miles north of Kiao-chau.

The Japanese censorship is complete. Even Chinese officials in the territory occupied by the Japanese are prevented from free communication with Peking, while telegraphic communication with Tsing-tau has been interrupted for a week.

Mail advices from Tsing-tau dated Sept. 3 say the report that the Germans are compelling Chinese laborers to assist in the construction of defenses is untrue. The Chinese deserted Tsing-tau, expecting a bombardment of the city by the Japanese, but finding a livelihood outside the district of Kiao-chau impossible, returned in great numbers.

Other Chinese reports assert that Japanese dressed as Chinese are spying in the vicinity of Tsing-tau, while German scouts are watching the Japanese approach. At the request of Japan the Chinese Government, being anxious to preclude the possibility of a conflict, withdrew the Chinese soldiers from the Japanese military area.

The Russian Minister at Peking has received the consent of the Chinese Government to the construction by Russian capitalists of a railroad from the Island of Sakhalin along the Amur River to a point opposite Blagovieshtchensk and thence to Harbin.

JAPAN DIVIDED ON WAR.

Elder Statesmen Held Back at the Beginning, Tokio Reports.

TOKIO, Aug. 18. (Associated Press Correspondence.)—Japan's decision to send an ultimatum to Germany was only reached after some division among the public men of the empire. It was the Genro, or Elder Statesmen, who at first opposed Japan's participation. Extensive negotiations also were necessary between Great Britain and Japan before an agreement was reached as to the sphere of Japan's action and the exact programme Japan was to carry out in the fulfillment of her alliance with England.

As soon as war was declared between England and Germany Japan mobilized her fleet, and soon after that several army corps were ordered to prepare for quick mobilization. The Third Japanese Squadron at Shanghai was reinforced by several warships from the home fleet and a patrol was established in the Straits of Tsushima. A flying squadron of seven cruisers was organized at Yokosuka, with Prince Fushimi in command, while the battleship squadron at Sasebo was increased to eight big gun ships, including the dreadnought Kongo and the new dreadnought Hiyei.

Meantime Japan began to feel heavily the results of the war. Shipping was tied up and as many as a hundred steamers of various nationalities were unable to leave port. Foreign commercial exchange practically ceased between Japan and China and Japan and Europe, bringing business to a standstill, while business with America was greatly affected.

At this time active negotiations were going on between Japan and England. Suddenly on Aug. 11, when everybody in Japan had been prepared for a communication from the Government regarding her participation in the hostilities, a halt came in the general activities. This was explained as being due to a hitch in the negotiations between Japan and England concerning the scope of Japan's action and also to Great Britain's desire to calm fears that might exist in China and in America that Japan had any designs upon the integrity of China. Great Britain was desirous that the world should not imagine that a violent and limitless war was to be carried on in the Pacific Ocean.

Japan's status in the peace congress of Europe to be held after the war also came up for discussion. Another important factor in the situation was that the Japanese themselves were not in harmony as to Japan's attitude, but after a series of deliberations they reached unanimity. Something of a flurry was caused in Tokio by a rumor that the United States had sent a communication to Japan either requesting some assurance as to the integrity of China or paving the way for intervention by the United States. Officials were kept busy denying such rumors, but these reports gave an opportunity to some sensational newspapers to say things against the United States and voice anger at America's reported attitude. This has entirely disappeared.

Japanese do not regard the reduction of Kiao-Chau as an easy matter. They do not, of course, give it anything of the same importance as they attached to Port Arthur, but they realize that during the long delay the Germans have strongly fortified the port of Tsing-tau. They knew that the Germans have dismantled several warships and have placed several big guns on the heights of the two arms of Kiao-Chau Bay.

ALLIANCE IS UNCHANGED.

Japan Not Affected by the New Compact of Her Ally.

TOKIO, Sept. 9.—The Japanese Government announced today that Great Britain had informed France and Russia that the recent convention signed by the powers of the Triple Entente, in which it was agreed that none of the three would accept terms of peace without the consent of the other two, must not be regarded as modifying the British alliance with Japan, with whom Great Britain acts in common in the conduct of the war or in the making of peace.

The Japanese Diet today adopted the war programme of the Government. It provides for a war appropriation of 53,000,000 yen, ($26,500,000.) The vote was unanimous.

BALLOON AIDS SIEGE GUNS.

Gives Range to Great Cannon Two Miles from Target.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 9.—A soldier present at the capture of the French fort of Manonville, near Luneville, describes in a German newspaper the work of the new 16-inch siege guns. These guns, he said, were placed two miles from the fort where the gunners were unable to see their target. They obtained the range and direction from a captive balloon.

The gun is described as being very long and of tremendous weight, and its position when fired is almost upright. The shell is fired by a charge weighing 50 kilos and the noise and concussion are terrific. The shock almost knocks down all who are near.

TIMES EDITORIAL PRAISED.

"The Truth About Germany," Quoted at Length in London Press.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—To-day's London papers quote at length THE NEW YORK TIMES's leading article of Monday dealing with "The Truth About Germany."

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent says it is the most outspoken reply to Germany he has yet seen in the American press, adding:

"It is similar in substance to other articles that have appeared in THE TIMES and prominent American papers, but for boldness and vigor and merciless exposure of the German pretensions it has not been equaled, and its literary style is excellent."

HARDY'S WAR POEM.

"Song of the Soldiers"—"Victory Crowns the Just," Writer Declares.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Times publishes the following poem entitled "A Song of the Soldiers," by Thomas Hardy:

What of the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away,
Ere the barrocoks say
Night is growing gray,
To hazards whence no tears can win us?
What of the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away?

Is it a purblind prank, O! think you?
Friend with the musing eye,
Who watch us stepping by
With doubts and dolorous sigh?
Can much pondering so hoodwink you:
Is it a purblind prank, O! think you?
Friend with the musing eye.

Nay, we see well what we are doing,
Though some may not see—
Dullers as they may be
England's need are we;
Her distress would set us rueing;
Nay, we see well what we're doing,
Though some may not see.

In our heart of hearts believing
Victory crowns the just,
And that braggarts must
Surely bite the dust,
March we to the field ungrieving,
In our heart of hearts believing
Victory crowns the just.

Hence the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away,
Ere the barrocoks say
Night is growing grey,
To hazards whence no tears can win us,
Hence the faith and fire within us,
Men who march away.

RETAILER IS TOOL, FOOD WITNESS SAYS

Butcher Offers Suggestions to Government Which, He Asserts, Will Stop Monopoly.

PACKERS IN A COMBINE

Jacob Bloch Wants Federal Authorities to Supervise Raising of Cattle.

According to the testimony of Jacob Bloch, owner of several retail markets, before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, in the Criminal Courts Building, yesterday, at the food inquiry being conducted by Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford, the retail butcher is the unwilling tool of the packer in the sense that he assumes all the risks and earns only enough to make a meagre living.

The witness submitted seven suggestions for the Government which he thought would bring bout better conditions in the meat producing industry. He would have the Government put an export duty on meat, open Government lands for grazing and use 10 per cent. of the income tax for fostering the raising of cattle and maintaining the public pasture lands. Mr. Bloch believes that Government slaughter houses should be authorized by law, for he points out that even the Government pays tribute to the alleged packers' trust, which sells the Government 90 per cent. of meats used by the army and navy and for State and Federal institutions.

As indicating there is a combination of packers, Mr. Bloch mentioned beef livers, which are now sold for from $1.25 to $1.50 each to the butchers, though a few years ago they could be bought for twenty-five cents each. There are few fresh livers on the market, he said, and those that are in the storage plants are held for an advance and sold at a uniform price by all packers. Mr. De Ford asked Mr. Bloch how he knew they were kept in storage. He replied that he had gone to the packers on some days to purchase the livers and had been assured there were none on the market. In visiting the plants to buy beef he said he has seen livers in storage on the days he had been told there were none to be had.

Pork loins, he said, will sometimes change in price several times in a day, and in every case all packers change the same, while there is a uniform rise every time there is a snowstorm early in the day, or when a strike, like the railroad strike, is threatened.

"In small towns," he testified, "one packer opens a plant. If another opens it is not long before they come to an agreement, and one of the plants closes down. Butchers are afraid to complain. They fear that prices will be raised on them, credits cut or the packers refuse to supply them. If a butcher complains of short weight or bad goods the process of rectifying the mistake is a long drawn out affair. Where goods are put up in barrels and boxes, short weighing is not infrequent. Where the packer is forced finally to make good on a short weight or poor grade the butcher suffers in the end."

Mr. Bloch charged that the packers, through companies formed for the purpose, supply hotels, clubs, large boarding houses and steamship companies with meats thus depriving the butchers of the cream of the business. They are able to do this by offering long credit, while the butcher is compelled to pay weekly.

Other witnesses were Edward P. Davis, Secretary of the Association of Manufacturers' Representatives; Carl Hershman, Secretary of the Wholesale Bakers' Association; H. K. Kloeffern of the Retail Grocers' Association, and Benjamin Chavinsky of the Kosher Butchers' Retail Association. The inquiry will be continued on Monday.

FOOD BUREAU PLANNED.

New City Department Will Be Suggested to Mayor Mitchel.

A City Department of Commerce, headed by a Commissioner and having the same voice in affairs as the heads of other departments, is the plan now advocated by Borough President Marks. Commissioner Joseph Hartigan of the Bureau of Weights and Measures, and others who have been active in investigating food conditions, Commissioner Hartigan will probably talk the matter over with Mayor Mitchel today. The Commissioner said yesterday that the work done by the Borough President in establishing the new markets and the results of the Mayor's Committee on Food Investigation show the need of some administrative bureau that will encourage the bringing of supplies into the city and give dealer, producer and consumer a square deal.

It is reported that the four new markets are growing so rapidly that the question of furnishing space for all who want to sell is now a problem. At the Queensboro Bridge market on Saturday one farmer disposed of three wagonloads of produce. It is the intention of Mr. Marks to perfect the system by expelling those who sell under grade or over price and punish offenders.

"In the main," said Mr. Marks, "the products sold in the markets have been of first-class quality. The standards have been comparatively high and there have been few swindlers. Up to this time we have not had enough farmers to meet the demands of the markets. A tour of the markets today shows a doubling of business in the last four days."

Here are some of yesterday's prices in the Fort Lee Ferry Market: String beans, 5 cents a quart; beets, three bunches for 5 cents; cabbage, 5 cents a head; corn, 20 cents a dozen; carrots, two and three bunches for 5 cents; cucumbers, three and four for 5 cents; egg plant, 8 cents each; lettuce, three small heads for 5 cents; peaches, $1 per basket; potatoes, eight pounds for 10 cents; sweet potatoes, three pounds for 5 cents; pineapples, 5 cents each, two for 15 cents; radishes, three bunches for 5 cents; spinach, 10 cents a basket; tomatoes, 5 cents a quart.

Meats.—Pork loins, 18 cents; pork chops, 22 cents; lamb, storage, shoulder, 14 cents; lamb, fresh, hindquarter, 20 cents; chicken, fresh killed, boilers, 22 cents a pound; chicken, roasting, 20 cents a pound.

SUGAR EXPORTS STRONG.

Large Shipments of Rice Will Be Made to England and France.

The demand for sugar from Europe continues, and it is estimated that the sales for export last week amounted to from 100,000 to 150,000 barrels at an equivalent of 7.18 cents a pound. The prices for raw and refined sugar remain unchanged. The refiners quote 7.50 cents, except the American Sugar Refining Company and H. B. H. Howell Sons & Co., who continue to quote at 7.25 cents. Sales of raw sugar in the afternoon aggregated 35,000 bags, at 6.27 cents a pound. The new beet crop is expected to appear upon the market in about a month.

Large shipments of rice to England and France will soon be made. It is expected. The crop of Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas this season is estimated at 6,400,000 bags of 162 pounds each. Rice is now quoted about 5½ cents a pound.

CARDINAL TO SAIL SEPT. 14.

Bishop Hayes to be Consecrated on October 28.

A cablegram was received by Mgr. Mooney yesterday from Bishop-elect Hayes announcing that Cardinal Farley would sail for New York on the Faber liner Sant Anna on Sept. 14.

The telegram, which was given out by Mgr. Mooney's secretary, the Rev. J. P. Dineen, reads:

"Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, administrator, 457 West Fifty-first Street, New York City.

"Cardinal and party sailing on Sant Anna of Fabre Line Sept. 14. My consecration to take place Oct. 28.

"P. J. HAYES."

BRITISH IN NEW YORK TO AID MEN IN FIELD

Imperial Club Women Plan Matinee with English Play and English Actors.

ORGANIZED FOR THE WORK

"Treasure Sale" of Laces, Jewels, and Personal Tokens a Proposed Source of Revenue.

There was a large attendance of women with a scattering of men at the meeting at the British Imperial Club, 108 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday afternoon, called by a committee of women of the club to concentrate the efforts of the British in this city to help their countrymen in the war.

Mrs. John T. Muir, Chairman of the committee, presided. The other members are Mrs. Oliver Herford, Mrs. Percy Derbyshire, and Mrs. Randall Hargreaves. Mrs. Herford is in charge of a big matinée to be given at the Lyceum Theatre the second or third Friday in November, at which the English actors in New York and vicinity at that time will take part. Miss Beatrice Herford will be among the number, as well as Cyril Maude, if he is in the city, and the Robertsons may be here. Other names are not known definitely.

At the matinée a play in three acts by three different writers, Anthony Hope, Comyns Carr, and Capt. Robert Marshall, the latter now at the front will be given. Another play, "What Do You Think About That?" is by Clare Kummer. Tickets will be $2.

Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24, a concert will be given at the headquarters, at which Randall Hargreaves, baritone, will sing English, Scotch, Irish, and Welsh songs. Tickets, $3, to be obtained of Mrs. Hargreaves, 160 Claremont Avenue. Many of those present gave their names for tickets yesterday and there were contributions for advertising.

John Kenna Lawson, 257 West Ninety-ninth Street, volunteered to organize all the Scotch clans of New York and the large cities of the State for relief work. Mr. Lawson had already collected $60. A meeting is called by another Scotchman, William C. Johnstone of the Holland House and 118 East Twenty-eighth Street, to be held at the British Imperial Club at 4 P. M. today, to which the men are invited to come that a volunteer ambulance corps to be sent to the front may be organized. Mrs. Muir informed the meeting that this had been a great lack in the South African war, many wounded men having been left on the field for lack of means for removal.

Dr. Theodosia M. Spring-Rice is a committee of one to look after nurses to be sent to the front. Four nurses who were present yesterday volunteered to go and guaranteed to remain six months, their expenses to be paid and they to receive $40 a month.

Volunteers to do practical work immediately were Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. Sivell, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. William M. Thallon, Miss Elizabeth Byrne, and Miss Bridges, who form a clothing committee to handle warm clothes, which people are invited to send to the club. A rear room on the main floor of the clubhouse is to be given up to the work of the Relief Committee in the mornings. Meetings and rehearsals will be held afternoons and evenings. Other women are asked to do secretarial work, sell tickets for the dances, bridge and other parties which the committee proposes to give for the benefit of the relief work.

A letter was read from a self-supporting woman, who said that she, with others like her, had given all the ready money she could, and proposed a "treasure sale," people to contribute laces, jewelry, and other valuables to be sold for the benefit of British people suffering from the war.

YOUR FAMILY

YOUR chief thought now is the welfare of your family. Have you had the forethought to make a Will that will take the best care of them when you are gone?

Bad investments have wrecked many estates. If you make us your executor, we will invest your money profitably and carefully in the good mortgages constantly passing through our hands.

Not one dollar of trust funds left in our care ever has been lost. Better consult our trust officers about your Will to-day—next week may be too late.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

If you have been drinking
IMPORTED MÜNCHENER
try our
IMPERIAL BEER
German Brew
STYLE
On Draught or in Bottles at Any Dealer
BEADLESTON & WOERZ, New York.
Brewers and Bottlers.

GIMBELS
Broadway and Thirty-third Street. Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

This GIMBEL-Stetson Exposition of
Men's Fall Hats
Introduces 100 New Styles in Soft Hats and Derbies

In this first showing of Stetson Styles for Autumn are many of their smartest models that are exclusive with GIMBELS. Hats that embody the very best features of the Fall and Winter models—they are stamped with that "air of distinction" that all particular men demand.

The Felt Hats Are Distinctive

Principally in the details of shape and color. Note the smart "Adelphia" model shown in the sketch—the heavy ribbed band with neck-tie bow; the pencil curl, hand welted edge; the tapering crown that can be worn telescoped, creased or diamond shape—all are earmarks of distinction.

The Price Is $3.50

For this, and all the other styles of soft hats included in this special group. The new colors shown are shades of
Brown, Green, Blue, Steel, Pearl Gray, and Black.
Other Stetson Felt Hats in Finer Grades, $5 to $12.

New Stetson Derbies at $3.50

Include all the models that will be in good form this season. The "Philadelphia," a new hat for young men and men is especially good.
Other Stetson Derbies in Finer Grades, $5 to $10. Fourth Floor

The "GIMBEL," Smartest of FALL OVERCOATS for Men

A coat that has plenty of snap and style without being the least bit freakish. A distinct departure from the ordinary run, and featured exclusively at GIMBELS in this special model.

Only two pieces of material are used in its construction, the sleeves coming out of the side in kimono style. The body is cut very full with a wide flaring bottom. The collar has a six-inch soft roll. Fall weights of homespuns, cassimeres and knitted fabrics in fancy mixtures, club checks, blues, browns and black.

This GIMBEL Display Is Complete and Authentic

In it are shown for the first time the models that will be most popular this Fall. The stock is fresh, the assortments are complete; the prices are right. This is pre-eminently the time to select your new Fall coat.

In addition to the raglan and kimono sleeve models the more conservative Chesterfield styles are much in evidence; the shoulders are smaller and non-padded this season. We are showing many shades of Oxford gray with silk lining and silk faced to edge.

Prices in this assortment of Fall Overcoats range from $17.50 to $55. Fourth Floor

"The Home of the Chickering Piano and Player Piano"
Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street
The Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6 P. M.

First Annual Clearance of Famous Upright Grand and Player Pianos

Beginning this morning, we will offer a very special clearance of *Chickering, Vose, Kurtzmann, Brambach, Marshall & Wendell, Vandevoort and Capen Upright, Grand and Player Pianos*, which have been shown in our display rooms as *sample instruments*. A few of the case designs are *discontinued styles*, but all are *new and perfect instruments*.

Reductions 10% to 25%

The reductions range from 10% to 25%. Upright Pianos are marked for clearance at $195 and upwards; Player Pianos at $385 and upwards; Grand Pianos at $415 and upwards. *Every instrument will be sold under the Lord & Taylor guarantee.*

Payment Terms

To give greatest opportunity to purchasers, Upright Pianos may be purchased on terms as low as $6 per month; Player Pianos on terms as low as $12.50 per month; Grand Pianos as low as $15 per month.

Recitals Daily

During the sale recitals will be given in Chickering Hall, 7th Floor, daily at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., excepting today. (See below for Today's Opening Recital.) Admission cards may be obtained without charge in Piano Section, Seventh Floor.

Special Recital in Chickering Hall, {7th Floor}
This Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock
SALVATORE GIORDANO, *Tenor* HELENE KOELLING, *Soprano*
WILHELM SPOHR, *Solo Pianist, Accompanist*

This afternoon's specially arranged recital will be the first of a series of interesting musical events which will occur every day during the sale. Cards of admission may be obtained without charge in the piano section.

Yelena Von Saya, the noted Russian violin virtuoso, and Florence McMillan, pianist and accompanist, have been engaged for recitals on Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, September 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th, at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. each day. Cards of admission, without charge, in piano section.

Instruments purchased now will be held for Delivery in October (or as late as Christmas) if desired.

Smart School and College Clothes for Young Men

At "The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme"

¶Suits, Topcoats and the very latest coat creation, the "Ballochmyle,"—clothes that will lend individuality to any youth and be a source of satisfaction and pleasure throughout the School term.

¶The very newest and smartest styles and designs for Fall and Winter — slim-shouldered coats, unpadded and soft as silk — medium "highfalutin" waistcoats, some with graceful soft rolling lapels, and trim slender limbed trousers.

¶Garments that are a revelation of style and distinction and the very acme of good value giving in clothes for young men and youths.

$15.00 to $30.00

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49TH STREET
"The Store Where Style Reigns Supreme"

THE WAR---In Pictures

Splendid, bona fide pictures, showing much of what is actually taking place in the great European war, are reaching this country every week.

The pick of them appear in the Picture Sections of The Sunday Times.

Eight full pages of such photographs will be beautifully reproduced in rotogravure and halftone in next Sunday's Times. You cannot afford to miss them.

Place your order today, since The Times is not a put-on-sale but an ordered-in-advance newspaper, and is always sold out early.

"Times Pictorial Section Supreme in War Pictures"

HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND PUEBLA

Three Cars of Wounded Have Arrived in Mexico City, Vera Cruz Hears.

EX-FEDERALS AGGRESSIVE

Zapata Said to be Concentrating His Forces for an Attack on the Capital.

EMBARGO ON ARMS LIFTED

Border Patrols at Once Removed to Garrisons—Hailed as Virtual Recognition of New Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 9.—Heavy fighting has been going on between Constitutionalists and ex-Federals in the vicinity of Puebla and three carloads of wounded have already arrived in Mexico City, where they are filling all available hospital space. Fighting is reported still progressing, with the ex-Federals assuming the aggressive.

Definite confirmation was received here tonight that Zapatistas entered the capital through Peñon, making their escape before the troops could be mustered. The waterworks remain cut. It is reported that Zapata has ordered concentration for an attack.

Reports of ex-Federal activity continue to arrive from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but not details are given.

Gen. Carranza's decree forbidding individuals to have more than 100 pesos silver ($50) in their possession is expected here momentarily. It is officially explained that such a decree may be demanded by the financial conditions. However, it is interpreted as an effort to force Constitutionalist paper into circulation.

Conditions bordering on famine are reported in many places in the republic due to the suspension of railway traffic for many months. Land is uncultivated and crops are not harvested due to long armed activity. This is expected to precipitate even greater disorder momentarily.

Alexander de Stralewsky, the Russian Minister, is protesting, it is understood, because of the confiscation of property of Vice Consul Rath in Puebla some days ago and the violation and confiscation of the consular archives and code. The Minister sails aboard the Ward liner on Friday.

EL PASO, Sept. 9.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the border patrol, received orders today from Washington to lift the embargo on arms, which has been in effect since the occupation of Vera Cruz by American troops.

The order was executed immediately. American soldiers who have been patrolling the international line east and west of El Paso were removed to their garrisons. The inspection of international traffic on the bridges spanning the Rio Grande was stopped. This act by the War Department was hailed by agents of the Constitutionalist Government as a virtual recognition of Mexico's new Government.

KING'S SON OPERATED ON.

Prince Albert Is Treated for Appendicitis at Aberdeen.

ABERDEEN, Sept. 9.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, has been operated on for appendicitis. His condition is reported today to be satisfactory.

Prince Albert was taken from the dreadnought Collingwood early this month and brought here for the operation. He is an officer in the navy.

HENNESSY'S NEW CHARGES.

Says Gov. Glynn Is Now Dealing Secretly with Fitzpatrick.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—John A. Hennessy tonight added many new charges against the Murphy administration in New York in his campaign to wrest the nomination from Gov. Glynn, whom he designated as a tool of the Tammany leader. Attacking the assertion of Gov. Glynn that he had saved money for the State, Mr. Hennessy declared that he had cut appropriations by deferring debts that the next administration must pay. He cited debts left by the Dix administration and paid by Gov. Sulzer to illustrate Murphy control in Albany. He said that ex-Gov. Dix had used napkins costing $144 a dozen, pillowslips at $10 each, sheets at $30 each, and bedspreads costing $300, $175, and $150 each. He charged that former Gov. Dix had left unpaid bills of $50,000, which the Sulzer administration had to pay. Continuing, he said:

"Mr. Glynn, who says he harmonizes Democrats, who is so ethical, is now betraying the Democrats of Erie County. I am going to Buffalo on Friday. A trial is coming off there, and if Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Tammany boss there, does not get the witnesses over to Ohio or Canada, as was the case last Spring, I promise you that I will indict him. The story is too long to tell here, but the nub of it is that he was interested in a contract through a dummy, and I will confront Mr. Fitzpatrick with that transaction if some bank checks have not disappeared. Gov. Glynn is now dealing secretly with this man Fitzpatrick. Gov. Glynn met Mr. Fitzpatrick recently in the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City. He took him into a private room, and by a distribution of patronage is planning to betray the voters of Erie County, who threw Mr. Fitzpatrick out of their organization."

LAYS OFF 68 MORE TRAINS.

Total Curtailment of 202 Since Spring by the Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—In pursuance of its retrenchment policy, inaugurated earlier in the year, the Pennsylvania Railroad today announced that sixty-eight trains would be discontinued on the lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie, beginning Sept. 13. This annulment is in addition to the usual reductions in the seashore schedules, which are always made in the Fall. Usually the changes in the general schedule are made in November.

The company on April 1 annulled 118 passenger trains, and some weeks previously twenty-three trains were discontinued on the Pennsylvania lines West and in the suburban service in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The curtailment made earlier in the year, it was estimated, would effect a saving of $2,000,000 a year.

Charged With Swindling Hotels.

Don L. Persch, thirty-one years old, known also as Don Loomis, was arrested last night by Detectives Read and Sloan of the Hotel Protection Department of the Burns Detective Agency just as he had finished dinner with a woman companion. The Burns agents took Persch to Headquarters, where he was locked up on a charge of passing worthless checks. According to the detectives, Persch posed as the son of a Director of a paper match concern, and, after making the acquaintance of the hotel clerks by trying to get orders for the matches, asked them to cash the checks.

OPENS WIRELESS TODAY.

Government Takes Over Tuckerton Station—Rules for Messages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The big German-owned and German-operated radio station at Tuckerton, N. J., which has been an international bone of contention since the first gun was fired in the European war, was taken over entirely today by the United States Government, which has settled all arguments by opening its lines of communication to all the world. The work of transmitting messages will be begun tomorrow.

Three officers and nine expert wireless men from the United States Navy Department are now in charge of the plant, and they have been instructed to enforce the strictest neutrality. The station and all its appliances will be held by the Government till the close of the war, when, with such money as has been collected for the transmission of messages, it will be turned back to its owners.

Commercial messages, as well as news and diplomatic communications, will be handled by the naval men at Tuckerton, who will use their own discretion in shutting out messages which might form a breach of the neutrality laws. Lieutenant Felix X. Gygax, one of the best linguists in the navy, and formerly in command of the submarine C-8, is in direct charge. He is assisted by Ensign George E. Jaskin and Ensign C. B. Platt. Nine enlisted men, trained as wireless operators, have been assigned as his assistants.

Under one of the Government rules the censors must rewrite every message to be sent and every message received. The messages will be rewritten in paraphrase. The purpose of this is to prevent the sending of messages in so-called "plain language code." This is a code which is concealed in the message, despite the fact that the dispatch as written appears to contain no code symbols. There are several subtle and clever ways in which this can be done. The paraphrasing of every message will, of course, completely foil any attempt to foul the censor with a plain-language, concealed-code arrangement of the messages. The rewriting of the messages, however will not alter the sense of the dispatches.

The official announcement of the rules under which the Tuckerton station will be operated from tonight on by the Government was made today. Lieut. Felix X. Gygax, U. S. N., is the senior officer in charge, and the letter of instructions from the Secretary of the Navy contains the following regulations:

The station shall be used only for transmission to or receiving from shore stations in Europe and the United Kingdom.

Censors must assure themselves that the messages handled are strictly neutral in character. No unneutral messages will be handled.

No messages in number or code shall be transmitted or received for delivery unless the United States official censors are furnished with a key to such messages.

No messages in foreign languages, or in unintelligible terms, shall be transmitted or received for delivery unless the United States official censors are supplied with translations of such messages in the English language and the official censors are satisfied of the bona fides of the translations.

No messages shall be transmitted or delivered until they have been first paraphrased by the censors, whether they are received or are to be sent in plain language or in code, cipher, or foreign language.

No messages shall be sent or delivered until countersigned by the censor.

The station charges of the Tuckerton station will be 17 cents a word cable count, with a ten-word minimum.

Accounting returns will be made monthly on the regular forms to the office of the Superintendent of radio service, Radio, Va.

Cipher and code books furnished as well as the contents of all messages handled will be considered as confidential.

The call letters of the Tuckerton station will be WGG.

You are authorized to make such arrangements for schedules with radio stations in Europe or the United Kingdom as will serve best to clear the radio traffic involved.

Fire Destroys Dr. Allen's Home.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., Sept. 9.—The Summer home of Dr. Paul Allen of New York was burned today. The loss is estimated at about $25,000; partially covered by insurance.

DROP INCOME LEVY TO MEET WAR LOSS

President's Opposition to Ways and Means Plan Forces New Expedients.

MAY DRAW ON AMUSEMENT

To Consider Moving Picture Tickets and Films—Discuss Further Increase of Beer Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Their plans upset by an objection from the White House, the Democrats of the House Ways and Means Committee will start anew tomorrow the task of framing a war-revenue-tax bill which will yield $100,000,000 in the present fiscal year. The President to-day summoned Representative Underwood, Chairman of the committee, and suggested that the income-tax feature of the proposed legislation be eliminated. The President's wishes will be heeded.

In making this request the President was prompted by the same desire which he expressed in his message read before Congress, that "such sources of revenue be chosen as will begin to yield at once, and yield with a certain and constant flow."

An increase of income taxes would not produce revenue until July 1 of next year. The tentative plan of the Ways and Means majority was to increase the income tax rate to 1½ per cent. and make incomes in excess of $2,000 in the case of unmarried persons and $3,000 in the case of married persons liable.

While there has been no meeting of the Ways and Means Committee since the President expressed his wishes, there is little doubt that the bill will be changed to meet the new conditions. In consequence the committee will take up anew the consideration of articles which may be taxed. The committee had voted to eliminate gasoline and railroad tickets, but it is likely that both will be considered again when the majority members of the committee meet tomorrow. Consideration also will be given to amusement tickets, including tickets for moving picture exhibitions, moving picture films, freight bills, automobiles, so-called "soft" drinks, proprietary medicines, and playing cards.

The tentative plan put an additional tax of 50 cents a barrel on beer. This, it was said may be increased to 60 cents a barrel. The lower tax would produce revenue of about $32,000,000, while the larger tax would bring in $42,000,000.

About $9,000,000, it is expected, will be raised by the proposed tax of 2 cents a gallon on domestic wines.

The committee may reconsider its decision not to levy an additional tax on distilled spirits. At the last meeting, after proposed taxes of 35 cents and 15 cents a gallon on distilled spirits had been voted down, a compromise was determined upon in the shape of a tax of 2 cents a gallon on rectified spirits, which would produce $2,000,000 in revenue.

SEARCH FOR KARLUK'S CREW

Two Vessels Now Trying to Reach Marooned Sailors.

OTTAWA, Sept. 9.—Two relief ships are now in the arctic trying to reach the twenty members of the Stefansson expedition who were left on the ice when the exploring ship Karluk was crushed, and are thought to be either on Wrangel or Herald Island. The vessels are the United States revenue cutter Bear and the trading boat Corwin. The latter was chartered for this purpose by Jafet Linderburg, the founder of Nome.

The Bear, which had been seeking the missing men, returned to Nome the first of this month, and reported that owing to fog and shortage of coal it had been unable to reach Wrangel Island. The United States Government ordered the Bear to coal and return at once. With Capt. Bartlett of the Karluk on board, the Bear again turned north on Sept. 4, and on the next day the Corwin departed on the same mission. The Corwin took, in addition to a first class crew a party of hunters, dogs, skin boats, and provisions sufficient to last forty men a year.

The schooner Mary Sachs, which was one of the Stefansson fleet of exploring vessels, is reported to have left Herschel Island on Aug. 11 for Banks Land with the intention of establishing depots for Stefansson's use if he succeeds in crossing the ice to Bank's Land this Fall.

MRS. WALDO'S WILL FILED.

Deficit Expected in the Estate of ex-Police Commissioner's Mother.

The will of Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo, mother of ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who died of apoplexy in the Hotel Netherland in May, was filed for probate yesterday. She left no real estate and the value of her personal estate was said to be more than $500. The will provides for the payment of $100,000 to Mrs. Waldo's sister, Miss Laura V. Rhinelander, in settlement of a debt. The only bequest was one of $1,000 to Elizabeth Glenn of 358 West Forty-eight Street. Miss Rhinelander also receives the residue of the estate. The will provides that if she dies before Mr. Waldo the residue is to pass to him and that if both die it is to go to Columbia University.

Percival S. Jones, Mrs. Waldo's lawyer, said that after the debts and the bequest were paid there would probably be a deficit. He was quite certain there would be no residue. The will made on Aug. 21, 1902.

Mrs. Waldo lived with her sister for a number of years prior to taking up her residence in the Hotel Netherland. A strong affection existed between them. Mrs. Waldo was supposed to be very rich. In February, 1911, a Surrogate's decree was obtained against her for $9,000 by the County Holding Company, and her failure to pay led to an application for the appointment of a receiver for her property. The statement was made that she had transferred all of her property to her sister, Miss Rhinelander, to avoid paying.

CHARITY. CHARITY.

"THE PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND"

American Branch Committee

The Hon. Alfred Anson	W. A. Hutcheson	Kenneth Robinson
Herbert Barber	James T. Byrde	Lloyd B. Sanderson
Charles W. Bowring	Dr. H. Lance	Walter Scott
H. W. J. Bucknall	J. E. McLean	Norvin Sellar
Capt. J. T. W. Charles, R. N. R.	James McLean	Dr. John B. Shanson
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George Coe	Dr. J. J. MacPhee	Charles Smithers
A. D. Collie	George Massey	Wm. Stewart Tod
E. F. Darrell	James Marwick	Wm. C. Tripp
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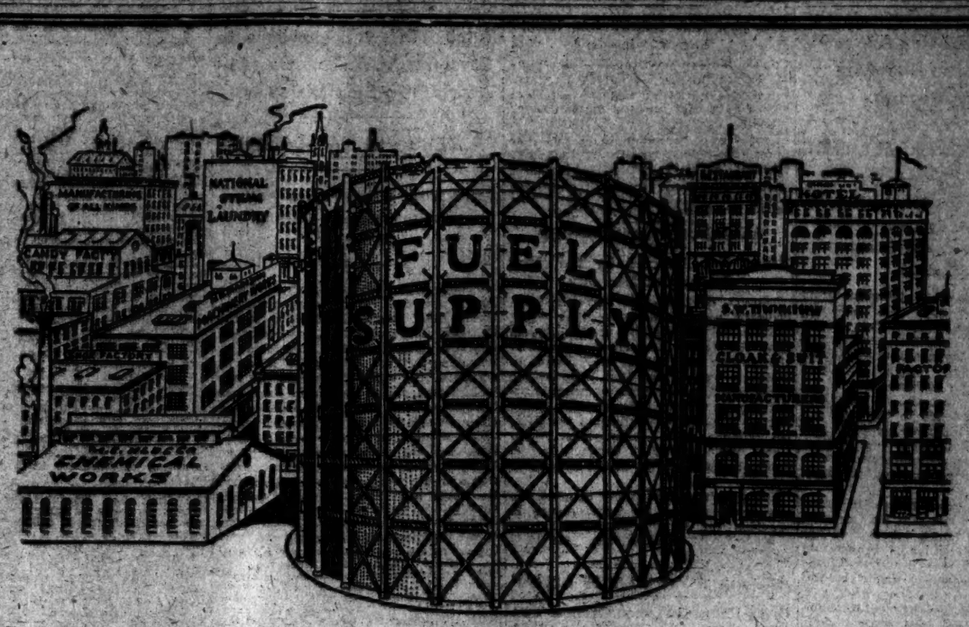
R. Arthur Fulton	Robert F. Munro	H. Montague Vickers
W. S. Farquhar	F. D. Nicolands	George Gray Ward
R. T. Hebden	F. Cunliffe-Owen	Dr. Watson
Neville G. Higham	E. H. Outerbridge	George E. Whigham
	Rev. R. A. Prichard	Rev. T. Williams
	F. P. Rogers	R. M. Stuart Wortley

A National Relief Fund to alleviate the acute distress of families, widows and orphans in Great Britain and Ireland caused by the War, has been started by the Prince of Wales. The response to this appeal has been gratifying, but a greater sum of money is needed because, in the Prince's own words: "There will be considerable distress among the people of Great Britain and Ireland least able to bear it."

There must be a large number of people in the United States with British affiliations, who are anxious to relieve this destitution and distress. For this purpose an American Branch has been formed to collect subscriptions and transmit same to the Central Fund.

The Committee will welcome any subscriptions, however small, and particularly suggest the offer of subscriptions payable weekly during the continuance of the War.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company have been kind enough to act as depositary. Subscriptions should be sent to them, designated for the above fund, or to Mr. R. M. STUART WORTLEY, Treasurer, 23 Broad Street.



On the Eve of Industrial Prosperity.

With one accord the newspapers proclaim that never was the outlook brighter for domestic manufacturing than at the present time. 'Tis true that in the past we have been absolutely dependent in many ways. From now on we shall be more self-reliant. Let us enter into this new era with you. We can be of great assistance. It matters not what line of industry you may wish to develop in which fuel plays, or will play, an important part. There is no cheaper fuel to-day than GAS for the CHEMIST, for the MACHINIST, for the CLOTHING MANUFACTURER, or for those who are interested in other industrial pursuits. GAS is an economical fuel. There is no waste in heaps of ashes or in the energy that is lost in chimneys and smoke-stacks.

OUR EXPERTS ARE AT YOUR SERVICE FREE OF CHARGE.

Write or telephone to or call at any of these Gas offices:

No. 1208 Amsterdam Avenue	Corlears Ave. and 149th St.	No. 130 East 15th Street
No. 30 East 42d Street	No. 32 West 125th Street	No. 167 Water Street
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Consolidated Gas Company of New York

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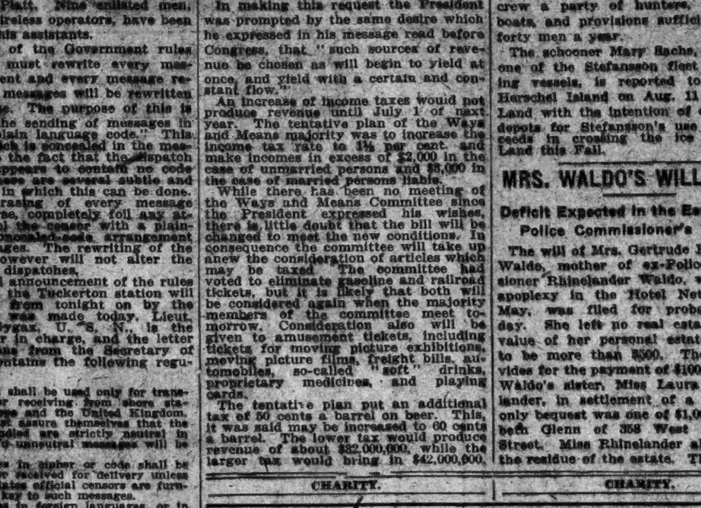


To Increase Sales and Reduce Expense—Telephone

UNSETTLED conditions should not discourage the efficient sales manager. His problem is to increase sales and reduce selling costs, but the *telephone* helps solve the problem. For example:

A large wholesale house recently felt the necessity of reducing the cost of marketing their goods. The Telephone Company suggested *selling by telephone*. It pointed out the fact that the salesmen who secure the best results when they call upon the buyer personally will also secure the best results *over the telephone*. It showed how these expert salesmen could interview at least twenty times as many buyers by *telephone* as they could see in person. A campaign was started early in August. It was at once successful and is being continued this fall with increasing results.

You can fit the *telephone* into *your* sales campaign in such a way that you can increase your sales and reduce your selling expense.

Information will be gladly furnished at any of our business offices as to the best way to adapt the *telephone* to your selling campaign.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

SOMETHING NEW!

The New York Times MID-WEEK Pictorial War Extra

SO many interesting photographs of the great conflict in Europe are coming in that in order to meet the demands of its readers The Times has published an extra mid-week pictorial magazine made up entirely of war pictures, which is on sale at all newsdealers' or mailed to any address for 10 cents.

Fifty-four pictures reproduced by The Times's new process of printing, rotogravure.

This publication will impress regular readers of The Times with the great value of the pictorial supplements which they get each Sunday with The New York Times for 5 cents. To be sure of getting The Sunday Times each week order it today of your newsdealer. The Times is always sold out early.

From your newsdealer or mailed to any address

PRICE TEN CENTS

The New York Times

Times Square, New York

AUTO SMASH KILLS 4; DR. BORDEN A VICTIM

Son of Late Cotton Manufacturer Drives Car Into Speeding Locomotive.

J. H. WOOD AND WIFE DEAD

Only One Member of Party Escapes—Were Trying to Cross Reading Tracks.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 9.—Four persons were killed and one injured when the touring car of Dr. Matthew S. Borden, son of the late M. C. D. Borden, the cotton goods manufacturer, struck the side of a fast moving freight train early this morning near Palermo, a hamlet near Ocean City. The dead are:

BORDEN, Dr. MATTHEW S., of 320 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York.
GUTFREUND, LEO, chauffeur for Dr. Borden, New York.
WOOD, J. HARVEY, 410 West 115th Street, New York, a bond salesman for the Seltzer-Borich Company, at 5 Nassau Street.
WOOD, Mrs. J. HARVEY.

The man who escaped is John N. Ryan of 102 West Eightieth Street, New York, who was associated with Dr. Borden in an agency for the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 149 Broadway. He is under treatment at the Oceanic House, at Ocean City.

Dr. Borden was at the wheel, and was driving to Cape May, where members of the party were to attend a convention. He was driving along the State Boulevard, which parallels the tracks of the Reading Railroad before it crosses them near Palermo. Evidently Dr. Borden miscalculated the speed of the freight train, and attempted to cross in front of it. The automobile was an instant too late, and crashed into the side of the locomotive.

Dr. Borden fell on the track and his body was cut to pieces under the wheels. The automobile, its front crushed, was thrown into the air. Mr. and Mrs. Wood and the chauffeur were pitched against the train with such force that they were killed instantly. Ryan was thrown thirty feet to the platform of the station at Palermo.

Evidently no one on the locomotive knew of the accident, for the train kept on its way. As soon as Ryan recovered consciousness he went to the telephone booth on the station platform and telephoned to the exchange at Ocean City for help.

John Stratton, the first man to reach the scene, found Ryan, who had again become unconscious, lying on the platform. County Physician R. M. Griscom took charge of the bodies. The body of Dr. Borden and his chauffeur were sent to New York tonight. Those of Mr. and Mrs. Wood are held at Ocean City pending the arrival of relatives. Mrs. Borden and her three daughters have been spending the Summer at Deal Beach, N. J.

On July 15 last Dr. Borden, driving his automobile, with two friends, ran into Mounted Policeman John Mee in a fog at Broadway and Fifteenth Street, Flushing, knocking Mee from his horse and inflicting injuries from which he died the same day. Dr. Borden was held in $5,000 bail on a charge of homicide.

Mrs. Borden was Mildred Nephler, daughter of a New Haven tailor whom Dr. Borden married in 1902 while he was a student at Yale. Both families opposed the marriage, and Mrs. Borden sued in South Dakota and obtained a divorce. Young Borden was sent abroad with a tutor, but on his return he wooed his divorced wife again and remarried her in 1904.

M. C. D. Borden, who had threatened to disinherit his son upon his first marriage, added a codicil to his will after the second marriage, providing that Dr. Borden should receive no share of the estate while he remained the husband of Mrs. Mildred N. Borden, and that no child by the marriage should receive any part of the estate. The will remained unchanged at the death of M. C. D. Borden in 1912. He divided his estate between his two other sons, Bertram H. Borden and Howard S. Borden, with the provision that one-third of the fund should go to Dr. Borden should he cease to be the husband of his present wife. Representatives of the family said, however, that M. C. D. Borden had in his last days become reconciled with Dr. Borden and had settled $1,000,000 upon him.

J. Harvey Wood formerly was President of the New York Urban Real Estate Company. He was the son of James H. Wood of Bristol, Va. In July, 1910, he married Mojeska R. Clarke of 360 Bergen Street, Brooklyn. Before the marriage Mr. Wood called up the newspapers and announced that the wedding would take place. Later he telephoned to deny that there was to be any wedding. It took place, however, and he explained that the announcement and denial had been made to throw the newspapers off the track. Mr. Wood resigned a year ago as President of the New York Urban Real Estate Company. Mr. and Mrs. Wood leave no children.

AUTO ACCIDENTS.

Brooklyn the Scene of Collisions and Rundowns.

There were four automobile accidents in Brooklyn yesterday. Jessie Grayson, 9 years old, of 248 High Street, was struck by a car owned and operated by Clarence G. Baar of 807 East 175th Street, Bronx, near her home. She was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital with two broken ribs.

A truck of the Remsen Company, 410 Bedford Avenue, operated by Terence Smith of 229 Spencer Street, hit a hay truck driven by Joseph Monroe of 96 Knickerbocker Avenue, at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues. Monroe and William Wrenche of 581 Nostrand Avenue, riding on the rear of the hay truck, sustained injuries of the face and hands.

Charles H. Keller of 76 Aetna Street, while riding on a motor cycle at Lafayette and Washington Avenues, was struck by an automobile truck operated by Gus Silvis of 894 Kost Avenue and owned by A. H. Zlegler of 270 Haywood Street. He suffered head and scalp wounds.

Dominick Rogers of 31 Downing Street, Manhattan, was struck by an automobile while crossing Eastern Parkway at Washington Avenue. The automobile did not stop. Rogers suffered only a scalp wound and went home.

HUSSEY REINSTATED.

But Is Suspended Two Minutes After Getting Police Captain's Badge.

Ex-Police Inspector James E. Hussey, who was found guilty with ex-Inspectors Thompson, Murtha and Sweeney of conspiring to keep George A. Sipp, a Harlem hotel keeper, from the jurisdiction of the New York courts, and served one year in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, was reinstated as a Police Captain yesterday morning and wore his badge at Police Headquarters for two minutes. He was then suspended by order of Commissioner Woods on charges of neglect of duty and violation of the Police Department regulations.

Hussey's reinstatement followed the setting aside of his conviction by the Appellate Division on March 6, and it means that he will receive all back pay from May 7, 1913, when he was dismissed from the department because of the conviction. He will, however, have to establish his innocence on the new charges against him before he can again become a Police Captain. These charges are based, it is said, on evidence given before the Curran Aldermanic Investigation Committee by James Dougherty and Ashley Shea, who swore that they had paid graft to Hussey while he was an Inspector. The evidence was produced by Third Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, who will have charge of Hussey's examination, which will begin Sept. 15.

ALDRICH WANTS TAXES BACK

Asks Providence to Remit Money He Paid on Personal Property.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Sept. 9.—Ex-United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich today asked for the remission by the city of taxes on $1,000,000 worth of intangible personal property.

Mr. Aldrich maintains that he was not a resident of Providence in the year preceding April 1 and that for this reason his intangible personal property is not taxable here.

Wards for "Twilight Sleep."

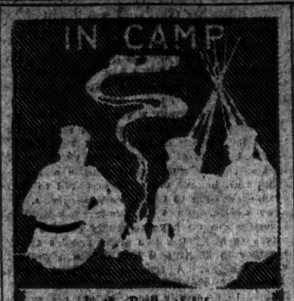
It was said yesterday at Lebanon Hospital, Westchester and Cauldwell Avenues, the Bronx, that "Twilight Sleep" in cases of childbirth had been used there with success during the last two weeks. Two wards in the hospital, which is the first in the Bronx to try this method, have been set aside for "Twilight Sleep" patients, and fifty have been treated with no fatalities either to babies or mothers.

Marion Shea Missing.

Marion Shea, twenty years old, of 370 East 138th Street, the Bronx, was reported missing last night. She was last seen at 5:30 o'clock Monday night, when she left her home without telling her mother and sister, with whom she lived, where she was going. Miss Shea is 5 feet 2 inches in height, weighs 120 pounds, and has black hair and brown eyes. She wore a pink dress, green coat, black stockings and pumps, and a black hat and plume. She was employed as a saleswoman by Best & Co.

Man of 101 First to Register.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9.—Bennatt Britton, 101 years old, was the first citizen to register today. He appeared at the place of registration three minutes after it opened and put his signature on the list.



In the Battle of Life a use
Johann Hoff's
MALT EXTRACT
to build up the system. In the struggle for existence
VICTORY GOES TO THE STRONG
whether on the field of battle or in ordinary life.
Johann Hoff's Extract aids digestion, makes
FLESH AND BLOOD.
At every druggist—25c a bottle.
Einser-Mendelson Co., New York, Sole Agents.

NEW CARMAN WITNESSES.

One Tells of Seeing Man Disguised as a Woman Near Doctor's Office.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 9.—The October Grand Jury, which is in session here, took up the Bailey murder case today. It is thought that District Attorney Lewis J. Smith will try to have the new Grand Jury find a stronger indictment against Mrs. Carman than manslaughter, the charge found by the last Grand Jury against the wife of the physician in whose office Mrs. Bailey was killed.

Those who appeared before the jury today were Mrs. Elizabeth Varrance, the trained nurse whose face Mrs. Carman is said to have slapped after having seen Dr. Carman hand her a $20 bill; Dr. Carman; Walter Cossens, the first policeman to reach the Carman home in Freeport after the shooting on the night of June 30, and Mrs. Ella Larkin of 15 Thorne Avenue, Hempstead, a neighbor of Mrs. Lulu Bailey, who was killed.

Neither Mrs. Varrance nor Mrs. Larkin testified at the Coroner's inquest or at the previous Grand Jury hearing. Mrs. Larkin, it is understood, was called today to throw light on whether a friendship existed between Dr. Carman and Mrs. Bailey before the shooting. Dr. Carman, it is reported, was asked as to why there was such a long delay after the shooting before the police were notified. It is also reported that the District Attorney has discovered the identity of the two women patients who were seen in the physician's waiting room before the shooting and who fled at the sound of the shot, presumably to avoid publicity. They will be called as witnesses.

Another witness is Celia Coleman, the colored servant who worked in the Carman home and who has been questioned by detectives since she testified at the Coroner's inquest.

George M. Levy, the Carman lawyer, made public an affidavit yesterday dated Aug. 4 and signed by John G. Haberle, a drug broker with an office at 100 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, which Mr. Levy hopes will help remove suspicion from Mrs. Carman. In his affidavit Mr. Haberle said that on the night of June 30 he went to Dr. Carman's home to collect a bill and got a new order and that his curiosity was aroused by a person in woman's clothes who crossed the lawn and peered through the window through which Mrs. Bailey was shot nearly a month later. He followed the person to an automobile waiting at the corner, he said, and as the visitor was stepping into the machine noticed that there were trousers beneath the skirt.

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Now is the time for AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS to push their goods with BRITISH COLONIAL FIRMS. We have had 45 years' experience in London as agents for Continental Manufacturing firms, and offer our services as agents to American firms anxious to secure orders from the BRITISH COLONIES. Best of references can be given. Write or cable, Ellis, Kislingbury & Co., 4, St. Mary's Axe, London, E. C.

PALACE B'way & 47 St. | SYLVESTER SCHAFFER, Harry Fox & Yancsi Delly, Belle Blanche, Laddie Cliff. DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | George MacFarlane, Fanchon & Marco, Nat Wills, Hussey & Boyd, others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Gus Edwards & His Song Revue, Emmet De Voy, Yon. Tinney & Nord, others.
CENTURY SEASON OPENS NEXT MONDAY, SEPT. 14. | OPERA HOUSE. First Wk., "ROMEO and JULIET" & "CARMEN." 4 Performances each. Seats on sale for First Ten Weeks. Box Office Open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Mon. & Tues. Nights. | CENTRAL PARK WEST, 62D ST. RED CROSS BENEFIT.
NEW YORK 46th & Broadway. Continuous 1 to 11 P.M. Mat. 1042c. Nights 10-15-25. Frederick Moore presents ROBERT WARWICK in THE DOLLAR MARK.
JARDIN DE DANSE ROOF 25c to $2. Maurice and Florence Walton. Beatrice Allen & Lloyd Sloden.
STRAND B'way bet. 47th St. & Noon to 11:30 P.M. | Famous Mo. Pictures. "The Virginian" Strand Orch. & Quartette. No. Wk. "Burning Daylight"
VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. "The Three-Part Detective Drama, "413." Four-Part Comedy, "The Wife (Reason, Widow."
COLUMBIA B'way BURLESQUE Mat. Daily. GAY NEW YORKERS. SALE NOW.
LUNA DANCING CONTESTS NIGHTLY. New Management.
HAMMERSTEIN'S Daily Matinee 25c. to 75c. Evs. Beginning at 8:15. Concert & La Mateo, Zerr, De Angelis and Dresser, Olaire Bachelor & Co. others.
EDEN Kinematophone. Scenic Attractions. WORLD AT WAR. 2 SS West 23d St. MUSEE. Sergeant Wm. Apgar & Navy Commanders.
MURRAY HILL Mat. Today | Evenings 8:15 | BURLESQUE | CITY SPORTS

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC ALL WEEK. WITHIN THE LAW. Next Week—TODAY. Seats on sale.
DEKALB MAT. TODAY. 25c. Evs. 15, 25 & 50c. | TWICE SUNDAY. CASINO Opening Production 1914 NEXT WEEK THE STRONGER. MARKET REGULAR SEASON OPENS.

$200,000 NECKLACE SMUGGLED INTO NEW YORK

TALK OF THE TOWN SENSATION OF THE SEASON

THE SMASHING TRIUMPH OF 1914

THRILLING! SURPRISING!! AMUSING!!! IRRESISTIBLE!!!!

"So you have come for the necklace."

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DIRECTION OF.....JOHN CORT
Telephone, Bryant 46.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday at 2:15. Wednesday Mats., 50c to $1.50.

CORT THEATRE

NOW

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Saturday, 2:20. "Another Triumph for John Drew." —Evs. Sun. JOHN DREW. in "A COMEDY THAT WILL MAKE YOU FORGET THE WAR."—HERALD. THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND
LYCEUM 45th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:15. First Matinee TODAY 2:15. Season's First Big Comedy Triumph! "The most delightful French play we have had this season."—Alan Dale. THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE. New Comedy. By the Authors of "LOVE WATCHES." With CHARLES CHERRY, ANN MURDOCK, ERNEST LAWFORD, MRS. WHIFFEN and Others.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in "A GIRL FROM UTAH"
HUDSON W. 44th St. Mat. Wed. (Pop.) West 44th St. Evgs. 8:20. TWIN BEDS
HUDSON W. 44th St. Mat. Wed. (Op.) Evs. 8:20. A Delicious Comedy—THE LAST WEEKS DUMMY
GLOBE Theatre.—Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Fourth Month CABIRIA Orchestra & Chorus.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE 8th Ave. 23d St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 25-50-75. POTASH & PERLMUTTER. Next Week—"THE YELLOW TICKET."

New Amsterdam THEATRE, W. 42d St. OPENING MONDAY, SEPT. 14TH. SEATS TODAY. THE KLAW & ERLANGER Present A New Drama by Austin Strong. DRAGON'S CLAW. DIRECTION HENRY MILLER
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sun.) 8:30. OPEN ALL YEAR in the Aerial Gardens (Atop New Amsterdam Theatre). Phone 3693 Bryant.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "A Double Distilled Scream."—Alan Dale. Another Cohan & Harris Success, "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" YOU'LL LAUGH SO LOUD THEY'LL HEAR IT IN CHICAGO. by Roi Cooper Megrue & Walter Hackett. 12 SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD.
ELTINGE 42d St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. First Matinee Saturday at 2:20. INNOCENT An Original Play IN 4 ACTS with Pauline Frederick
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. A. H. WOODS presents LEW FIELDS IN A NEW COMEDY. THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
GAIETY Broadway & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. A New American Comedy CORDELIA BLOSSOM by George Randolph Chester & Lillian Chester

HIPPODROME Sr. 8. 6Av., 43-44Sts. Daily Mats. at 2. Best Seats $1. "Excels Itself."—N. Y. Herald. Verdict On the New Production WARS OF THE WORLD. Get Your Seats Early for the Two Performances Today, or Get Left.
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50. PASSING SHOW OF 1914. Sunday Night—Inaugural Concert of Season.
COMEDY SEATS NOW ON SALE. A New Comedy. Opening Postponed TO THIS Saturday Eve. A MODERN GIRL. Drama. Cast includes Julius Steger, Lee Baker, Frederick Burton, Edwin Nicander, Edward Lester, Frederick Malcolm, Charles Allison, and Violet Heming, Alice John, Grace Reals.
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A New Play with Music. MISS DAISY
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mts. Wed. Sat. 2:15. A New, Original Play. THE BLUDGEON By Paul Armstrong
39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE 3RD PARTY with Taylor Holmes and Walter Jones.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. PEG O' MY HEART. 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS, $1.50.
CASINO Begins Mon. Eve., Sept. 14 using FRITZI SCHEFF in PRETTY MRS. SMITH. SEATS ON SALE TODAY.
WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE. SEAT SALE TODAY. THE ELDER SON. OPENING NEXT TUESDAY
MANHATTAN Op. Ho. Evenings 8 Sharp. Mats. 25c to $1.50. Wed. Mat. 25c-50c. THE STORY of the ROSARY. "BETTER THAN 'THE WHIP.'"—TIMES.
STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. Pop. Prices Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Kitty MacKay with MOLLIE McINTYRE and Original Company. Next Week—WITHIN THE LAW.

CANDLER THEATRE 42nd Street. WEST. Phone Bryant 6344. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT (By Arrangement with ARTHUR HOPKINS) THE NEW PLAY "ON TRIAL" Biggest Hit in 20 Years. By E. L. Reizenstein. SEATS 6 WEEKS AHEAD.
BRONX Evs. 25c to $1. Sat. Mat. 25-50-75. OPERA HOUSE. THE BIG SUCCESS. TODAY. Next Wk. "Pop o' My Heart."
LONGACRE Last Matinee Saturday 2:30. W. 48 St. Last week A PAIR OF SIXES.

CONEY ISLAND
MARDI GRAS
NEXT WEEK
CHILDREN'S DAY
SATURDAY, 3 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th Street, Irving Place. SELECTED FILM FEATURES AND TEN MINUTE GRAND OPERA SCENES 12 M. TO 11 P. M. 10-15-25c.

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¶ To the man who wants to be shown, be he from Missouri or elsewhere:

¶ The Cafe Boulevard is INFERIOR in only one thing—price. The quality of its food and its service is always SUPERIOR.

¶ As evidence of which we submit our Luncheon at 60c and our Table d'Hote Dinner at $1.00. Both are unexcelled.

¶ DANCING in the GRILLE from dinner till closing.

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FOR INFORMAL AND DELIGHTFUL DINING
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
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Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
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Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

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CONGRESSIONAL ASSISTANCE TO SHIPPING.

"Next week" a great many ships will be registered under the United States flag. The prediction is almost as familiar as the similar prediction regarding the completion of our rapid transit system. It was "next week" for years. The prediction regarding shipping registration was first made when it was desired to pass the permission to register. That being accomplished and the register remaining still almost empty, the next step looked forward to was the President's repeal of the profit-preventing regulations of the old law. The President's proclamation having been barren of result, it was discovered that what was wanted was war insurance. That was provided, and there was nothing done. Now, again, it is predicted that soon registry will be in demand. Congress thinks the delay is a call for its activities, and yesterday there was hurried out a favorable report on the bill putting the Government into the steamship business. Now "next week" surely will see the rush to the register.

In the words of the report:

> However much enterprising citizens and corporations may wish to meet the demands in the present emergency, they seem to be powerless to do so without Government aid. Hence the rational course is to utilize Government resources to insure to the benefit of all the people.

The argument is alluring. Nobody is capable of opposing Government activities for the benefit of all. But is this action of that character? That depends upon whether the Government provides fair or unfair competition. If the Government proposes to run ships at a loss, providing the deficit from tax money for the relief of the shippers, it is more clear where some shippers will benefit than where the nation at large will benefit. It is plain that the Government cannot hope to accommodate all shippers, not even by the investment of a hundredfold any sum now mentioned. Even among shippers, therefore, there must be discrimination. If the Government should accommodate all shippers or none the Government scheme is impossible. Moreover, it is probable that with the threat of Government competition more private capital will retire from the unequal competition than will be induced to enter it. In that case the Government facilities will be rather a subtraction than an addition to the facilities of commerce, and the general interests will be prejudiced rather than promoted. Is it possible that the shipping trade, which is almost as well informed about its interests as Congressmen, is waiting for the activities of Congress to be discontinued rather than for them to be speeded up?

The sum Congress proposes to venture is clearly only an entering wedge. Millions of tons of shipping would be necessary, if the tonnage now carried in foreign ships is to be transferred to Government ships. The cost would be hundreds of millions, instead of tens of millions. That is for ships alone. There would be need of docks for repairs and piers for terminals. Cargoes would not come without solicitation, unless the rates were made so attractive as to repel private competition. Consequently there would be need of a great investment and operating staff on land, apart from the crews. Government wages, of course, would be on a liberal scale, and the crews would be as ample in number as those required by Federal and State laws in the case of the railways. Our Government practice is to make no allowance for interest upon capital, or for depreciation of plant. Undeniably that method has advantages when it is desired to make a balance to credit of profit and loss. There can be no doubt that the Government ship lines would show a profit by Government bookkeeping, but there would be a balancing entry in the General Deficiency bill each year, as in the case of the Post Office "profits." No doubt the Government would carry some freight at a profit to some shippers. Per contra there would be debit entries of the burden upon the taxpayers, of dissatisfaction created by favoritism to some shippers and some wage earners over those not favored, and of repulsion of private capital.

Chairman ALEXANDER eloquently asks how much longer must the country wait for private capital to register its ships. A plain answer is that the country must wait until private capital is allowed to earn a profit satisfactory to itself. The repeal of laws prohibiting profits in the shipping industry is what is needed rather than new laws making costly the ownership and operation of ships.

ADMIRAL MAHAN'S LETTER.

We agree with Admiral MAHAN, whose letter to THE TIMES appears elsewhere, that wars do not spring merely from huge armaments—that they may, even, arise during a state of unpreparedness for war on both sides—and that in every case the motives of war are to be found in popular and national or dynastic interests and emotions. Nevertheless, borders mutually undefended, like the three thousand miles between the United States and Canada, excite no suspicions. Without their great navies and vast armies, and their frontiers heavily defended with forts, it is not difficult to see that the crisis which turned the European nations to war might easily have been avoided. With these instruments, and with the reliance which they inspired, it is difficult to see how the belligerent nations avoided conflict so long. Admiral MAHAN does not attempt to show that the armaments never cause war. Yet that the European armament actually assured peace was long the doctrine proclaimed by the armament makers.

As for the examples of wars unprovoked by arms, we should say that unpreparedness tends to make them few and ineffectual. Civil wars are rare for this and for other reasons. The fact that they do occur, and that they may be as long and bloody as the American civil war, argues nothing against the inherent advantages of States confederated by strong bonds of language and intercourse, by common customs and institutions, and by the resolve not to make warlike preparations against each other. The wars with Great Britain in 1812, with Mexico, and with Spain were none of them very terrible, precisely for the reason that they were not largely prepared for. Men who drop their work to pummel each other with their fists may shake hands again on the morrow. But when they go about with pistols in their holsters, bought to use against each other, the likelihood of killings is increased.

THE MOOSE AS A FACTOR.

Col. ROOSEVELT'S visit to Louisiana is timely; Louisiana is the only State in which the Progressive Party has apparently any chance to make a gain. A factional fight which has broken out in the party there may cool the ardor of some of its members, but in any case it seems certain to make a positive advance, and Louisiana is counted upon to add at least one, possibly more, to the slim Bull Moose membership in the House.

But outside of Louisiana it is already evident that the Progressives will not increase their strength anywhere, that in most places it will be decreased, and that in some it will be wiped out. They will not carry any State and, despite the probable addition of from one to three seats in Louisiana, their Congressional membership will almost certainly be reduced. The only question for politicians now is to how great an extent the Progressive vote will affect the Republican prospects.

In New York State the fact that the Bull Moose cast nearly 200,000 votes for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in an election wherein there were no party issues, indicates that it is strong enough to prevent the election of a Republican Governor unless there is a landslide. When the Republicans refused Col. ROOSEVELT'S offers for harmony they arrayed this vote against them. In Illinois they are reported strong enough to elect the Democratic candidate, which seems likely to have the unpleasant result of putting ROGER SULLIVAN in the Senate. In Indiana they have gone to pieces, but Mr. HAYWOOD is admittedly much stronger than his party, and his candidacy will probably return SHIVELY to Washington. Gov. JOHNSON'S following in California is apparently strong enough to prevent a Republican victory there. There may be a few other places where their vote will decide the general result, but they will not include the great Bull Moose States of 1912, Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

Their principal value to the Democratic Party will come in the deciding of Congressional elections. The leaders of both the principal parties confidently expect that a considerable number of Congressional seats will be swung to the Democrats by the Progressive vote. It is principally upon the showing they make in this respect that the question of their future will depend. If they can demonstrate that they are strong enough to prevent the Republicans from carrying the House they will remain such a menace to that party that they will have to be reckoned with in the preparations for 1916, even though they do lose some of their own Congressmen and fail to carry any State. If, in addition, they can throw the State elections to the Democrats in such States as New York, Illinois, Indiana, and California, the Republicans will not be much cheered by all the tables showing the falling-off in Bull Moose strength since 1912.

A NEW WAY WITH THIS CRISIS.

For the first time within the memory of this generation the banks of the interior are being brought to an appreciation of what New York has done for them in previous crises. Other crises have been met by buying gold abroad with proceeds of sacrifice sales of securities on the New York Stock Exchange. Now the Stock Exchange is closed, and the interior banks are being asked to contribute gold for export from their reserves. New York, for its part, already has financed New York City in troubles like those from which the local banks rescued the city in 1907. That is the greater part of the gold needed for export. The rest of the country is left to take the smaller part. It is a Western banker who makes this proposal to his associates, but the proposal itself is in the Eastern manner. The mobilization of the country's gold is being extemporized almost as though the Federal reserve system were in operation. Its brain already is active, although its hands have not yet gained their force.

Nothing of this sort has been possible heretofore. That it is occurring now is an evidence of growth in banking knowledge and practice. As the interior takes up its share of the burden it may come to a better appreciation of its responsibility for the conditions needing remedy. The loans and reserves of the interior will be observed by the bankers there with less exclusive attention to those of New York, once the lesson is learned that New York may sometimes become weary of financing the country and getting abused for its pains. It is a good lesson in the principle of the Federal Reserve System, which decentralizes reserves, and centralizes control. The interior is under control it never has felt before, and New York's responsibility and burdens are shared. New York has no regrets. The interior is being checked in its attempt to pay its debits in emergency currency, and is called upon to find gold for the use of the country, in the New York manner.

It is clear what the country ought to think about it. For the first time it is being spared necessitous sales of securities, and is seeing the burden spread over the entire volume of loans of all banks, instead of being put solely upon the call loans of New York. The tendency is toward a liquidation of commodities held by everybody, instead of securities held by a few to whom the process of painful extraction could be applied. The provision of the moderate amount of gold required is small in proportion to the volume of trade affected by all bank business. The effect ought to be dissipated so as to be almost negligible instead of being as concentrated, conspicuous, and destructive as possible. The change is all for the better.

OUR SCHOOL ARMY.

Within a few days there will be gathered in camps of concentration and training the school army of the United States, the largest, strongest, most important for the protection and extension of our institutions and the principle of our national life that can be conceived. The rank and file of this immense army number over 20,000,000 and include about 80 per cent. of the population between 6 years and 20. The great body of students, about 90 per cent., are in the public schools, and of these about 94 per cent. are in the primary and elementary schools. Perhaps the most significant fact in connection with this vast educational organization is that it is formed to meet the needs of a people more than one-third of whom are of foreign birth or foreign parentage.

The fact that the students of all our universities and colleges, public and private, are less than 1 per cent. of those receiving instruction cannot be ignored in estimating the value of our educational system. It is true that numbers alone are not a reasonable basis of comparison, and it is of great consequence that the higher education—the teaching of the teachers and of the professions—shall be the best attainable. But the training of the taught, of the mighty mass who are to be the workers and the voters throughout our land, is directly and indirectly of still greater consequence. It is so directly because upon it depends the development of our industrial and political interests. It is so indirectly because the more highly educated class will be greatly hampered in the work that they can do if the average school training of the population is inferior.

We have noted the fact that not only do our colleges and universities take within their walls less than 1 per cent. of the student population, but a little less than 10 per cent. of that population are in the high schools and academies. It is the children below the age of about 12 years who substantially make up our school army that will "join the colors" next week. Our readers are aware that we have steadfastly advocated the claims of this great army to much more attention, expenditure, and care than has usually been bestowed upon its relatively helpless recruits. Today we ask recognition for the great importance that this army possesses with regard to our social and civil life. It is in the schools that they first enter on the common national life. The proportion among them of the foreign born, or born of foreign parents, is considerably greater than in the population at large, for reasons that are extremely encouraging as to the future. It is not from instruction only, perhaps not chiefly, that pupils of this class receive most effectively the subtle influence of nationality. It is from daily association with their teachers, with each other, and with other pupils. Pursuing a common course of occupation, having common aims and duties, their minds and feelings stirred by common impulses, they acquire the inestimable habit of living together. The counter-influence of their families, with foreign customs and points of view, is steadily undermined. The ties that bind are gradually strengthened; those that tend to separate and segregate are weakened; the essentials of American citizenship are developed. The process is complex and often confused, but its general tendency is clear.

In such times as these the incalculable value of that tendency is obvious. Countries from which great numbers of our school children come are at war, and among their adult citizens or subjects, even those in this country, passionate predilections exist. But with those who have passed through our schools passions of this sort are softened and moderated, if not prevented by the acquired instinct of Americanism. To encourage and instill this sentiment is one of the chief tasks of our schools, one of the most necessary and beneficent.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Such Woes Largely Unavoidable.

Not a few of the American refugees arriving in this port make more or less bitter complaint against the owners of the vessels bringing them over. Most often voiced, perhaps, is resentment of the fact that the travelers have been made to pay increased rates in the second and third cabins, receiving in return only the privilege of mingling with those with whom in calmer times association is rigorously forbidden—a privilege that obviously costs the companies nothing. Much dissatisfaction, however, has also been expressed as to the quality of the food served and with the manners of the stewards and other employes with whom the passengers are brought into immediate contact. For a good many of these complaints there is a basis of fact; that is, the rates have been raised and in many cases the food and the service have been bad. But the complainants might be a little more mindful of the unquestionably large and numerous difficulties with which the managers of the ships still in operation are now contending.

For one thing, the travel is practically all one way, the return voyage being made with almost empty cabins. That explains and in a business sense justifies the advanced rates. Explanation of the deteriorated service is at hand in the inexperience of a majority of the servitors, many of the trained men being no longer available and their places having been taken by those whom the recruiting officers have rejected. These substitutes, too, are often severely overworked at their unaccustomed duties on the western voyage, and weariness does not tend to produce suavity of manner.

Our investigations of this matter have convinced us that the steamship companies are doing for their patrons about the best they can and about as much as could reasonably be expected in the circumstances. The annoyances and hardships reported are real, but the sufferers should remember, and the more thoughtful of them do, that most of the responsibility for what they endure rests where does so much of vastly heavier responsibility—on those who brought on the war. Opinions vary as to the identity of the guilty ones, but nobody says or thinks that the steamship companies did it.

Knighthood Asked for Aviators.

H. G. WELLS, in a dispatch to The World, expresses firm belief in the great importance of the aeroplane as an implement of war, and deep regret that the Germans, in spite of their faith in Zeppelins, are better provided with the smaller and more agile machines than are either the English or the French. The result is, he says, that the German armies have better eyes than the Allies, and to this more than to their size he ascribes the efficiency of the Teutonic forces.

That being his opinion, it is not surprising that he urges the immediate building of a great number of the best aeroplanes, but what is rather unexpected is that a man of Mr. WELLS's well-known views should suggest the granting of knighthood to every aviator who, not confining his activities to mere scouting, succeeds in destroying hostile airship. He defends his plea fairly well, however, by saying that if this were done people would be reminded that titles were originally bestowed as reward for true public service, and that thus the word "knight," instead of suggesting, as now, a party worker or a provincial Mayor, would become again a real honorific.

And such conflicts in the air as Mr. WELLS foresees are well within the realm of probability. Men bold enough to undertake them, in spite of their terrible risks, could be found easily enough, and, as he says, single combats between aviators, watched by opposing armies, would be merely a modern version of those in which the knights of old earned distinction.

A Smuggler Comes to Grief.

People with enough of "heart" to understand how warm and deep is the affection which a dog, even though a Pekingese, can win and keep will not be too critical of the woman who is reported to have made a lot of trouble at the English port of Weymouth this week by trying to smuggle ashore a little beast of that breed.

She had come over from France on the Tennessee, and so had been through war experiences presumably more or less exciting, if not perilous. But in spite of them all she had clung to her dog, and she was fiercely determined that the stern British regulations which subject all canine immigrants to a long and strict quarantine before giving them the freedom of the insular realm should not separate her from her pet. Illustrating the moral obtuseness said to be a feminine characteristic when customs laws are concerned, she concealed the dog in her dress before starting down the gangplank, but before that he had been glimpsed by an official eye, and a demand for his surrender was made with an accompanying threat that if this were not done there would be (1) a thorough search of the ship and its passengers, and (2) a withdrawal of the landing privileges, exceptional in war time, hitherto enjoyed by the Tennessee as a transporter of refugees.

Only after an eloquent appeal by the representative of the American Relief Committee to the better nature of the passengers and a strong reminder of the grateful obedience they all owed to the laws of the country they were so glad and fortunate to reach, was the dog's owner moved to admit his existence and possession, and even then she long and vehemently vowed by this and by that her determination not to be separated from him. She did submit after a while, however, and the farce-comic incident ended in the little dog's characteristically stolid departure from his grieving mistress and his deposition in the appointed pound.

There, as England is a land of dog lovers, his treatment will doubtless be kind, but doubtless, too, he is in for some surprises as to diet and attention. The Britons did quite right in sticking to their rules. To the enforcement of those rules they owe the banishment of rabies from the British Isles, and though their system has cost them the profits that could have been derived from not a few visitors who elided England from their itinerary because of inability to endure separation from their dogs, safety from one of the most terrible of diseases is cheaply purchased at that price.

Something Like Last Appearances.

There is something rather amusing in the frequency with which "first ships through the Panama Canal" are reaching this and other ports. That there can be so many of them has its explanation, however. By tacit consent there are, it seems, to be as many of these "first ships" as there are trade routes, and so these are almost as many as there are ports on both sides of both the Atlantic and the Pacific, we can expect to see the arrival of vessels claiming and receiving here a special welcome as earliest users of the new waterway.

As the months go by, perhaps congratulatory tootings of the river craft will become rather brief and perfunctory, but they will not be withheld till the geographic knowledge of the men on the tugboats has been exhausted.

It's all right. "First" is not the only word that has several meanings.

UNGUARDED FRONTIERS

Not Factors in Preventing War, Admiral Mahan Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial of Aug. 29, "The American Example," you urge that "the unguarded frontier between the United States and Canada suggests the real reason why the United States has for a century maintained peace with Great Britain." As developed, the argument runs that preparation for war leads to war.

The statement is one that is running trippingly from hundreds of pens at the present moment. Let us examine it in the light of history.

In the last century the most protracted war, the one consequently most expensive in blood and treasure, was the war of secession between the North and South of our own country. In what way did "guarded frontiers" or other preparation for war contribute to the outbreak? What trained soldiery, what fortifications on either side, that in any way affected the determination to fight? The remote cause of the war was slavery; the immediate occasion popular emotion; fervid nationalism, patriotism, truly or falsely so-called, aroused on either side.

In 1812 the United States declared war against Great Britain. To what extent did preparations for war affect this decision? Our unpreparation was notorious, so that our own performance, except a few naval successes, was ludicrous, even grotesque, as an exhibition of military inadequacy. I know that war.

In 1846 we went to war with Mexico. Were the determining causes then in any sense preparation for war? During the past Winter I had the pleasure of reading twice George L. Rives's exhaustive and instructive work, "Relations of the United States with Mexico." If any one will read the same and find therein that sustained military armaments, beyond those originating with the immediate menace of war, had anything to do with bringing on that conflict, he will be more acute than I can flatter myself with being.

The war with Spain, which resulted in the liberation of Cuba, is of recent memory. In what sense, with any truth, can it be alleged that preparations for war—armaments—were an influential motive to that collision?

These instances are from our own history, and, naturally, unpreparedness for war is the American tradition and, to some extent, the American boast. In every instance the causes were of the class we call "moral," which, of course, includes immoral. That is, the motives which led to war were popular and national interests, convictions, emotions, and sympathies, although they may have been bad or good, wise or unwise, in any particular instance.

Per contra, the State whose name is the synonym for systematic preparation for war, Germany, has had sustained peace for forty-three years—nearly a half century—despite her huge armament. Though armed to the teeth, the European Continent during the same period until 1913 did not see war, except between Russia and Turkey in 1877. Those who remember that war, and the antecedent occurrences which led to it, will have difficulty in assigning preparation for war as a principal cause. I myself have always believed that not the reluctant Czar, but the passionate Russian people, in that instance forced hostilities on behalf of their persecuted co-religionists; man, too, of their own blood.

I am not prepared to maintain that armaments never cause war; but, if space permitted, I should be prepared to argue that they do so only when some other exciting cause, of either interest or national feeling, comes into play. The hackneyed phrase, "Vital interests or national honor," really sums up the motives that lead nations to war. Armament is simply the instrument of which such motives avail themselves. If there be no armament, there is war all the same.

A. T. MAHAN.

Quogue, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1914.

AUSTRIA'S WEAKNESS

Called the Underlying Cause of the European Struggle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mustapha Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, was teased about Turkey losing the war against Russia. He became so angry that he forgot being a diplomat and spoke the plain truth. He said: "Whenever the powers of Europe shall have finished with Turkey, Austria will be the next football."

The weakness of Austria is the underlying cause of Europe's struggle, and Russia is the prime mover in the game. Waiting for the death of Franz Josef to start the campaign, she prepared the way for many years by stirring up in Austria dissensions and Slavonic uprisings.

For the sake of Austria, some of the diplomats acquainted with the utterances of Mustapha Pasha has mentioned the consequences, but I hope it will give a clearer view of the whole matter than so far presented to the people of the United States.

ALBERT ADLER.

New York, Sept. 3, 1914.

A GERMAN DECLARATION.

[The following statement has been published by Rudolf Eucken and Ernst Haeckel, two leading philosophical writers of Germany.]

The whole German world of letters is today filled with deep indignation and strong moral indignation at the present behavior of England. Both of us, for many years bound to England by numerous scientific and personal ties, believe ourselves prepared to give open expression to this inward revulsion. In close co-operation with like-minded English investigators we have zealously exerted ourselves to bring the two great peoples closer together in spirit and to promote a mutual understanding. A fruitful reciprocal interchange of English and German culture seemed to us worth while, indeed necessary, for the spiritual advance of mankind, which today confronts such great problems. Gratefully we recall in this connection the friendly reception which our efforts received in England. So great and noble were the traits of English character which revealed themselves to us that we were permitted to hope that in their sure growth they would come to be superior to the pitfalls and seamy sides of this character. And now they have proved inferior, inferior to the old evil of a brutal national egoism which recognizes no rights on the part of others, which, unconcerned about morality or immorality, pursues only its own advantage.

History furnishes in abundance examples of such an unscrupulous egoism; we need recall here only the destruction of the Danish fleet (1807) and the theft of the Dutch colonies in the Napoleonic wars. But what is taking place today is the worst of all; it will be forever pointed at in the annals of world history as England's indelible shame. England fights in behalf of a Slavic, half-Asiatic power against Germanism; she fights on the side not only of barbarism but also of moral injustice, for if is indeed not forgotten that Russia began the war because she would permit no radical reparation for a shameful murder.

It is England whose fault has extended the present war into a world war, and has thereby endangered our joint culture. And all this for what reason? Because she was jealous of Germany's greatness, because she wanted to hinder at any price a further growth of this greatness. For there cannot be the least doubt on this point that England was determined in advance to cast as many obstacles as possible in the way of Germany's existence in this struggle of the giants, and to hinder her as much as possible in the full development of her powers. She (England) was watching only for a favorable opportunity when she could break out suddenly against Germany, and she therefore promptly seized on the invasion of Belgium, so necessary to Germany, in order that she might cover with a small cloak of decency her brutal national egoism. Or is there in the whole wide world any one so simple as to believe that England would have declared war on France also if the latter had invaded Belgium? In that event she would have wept hypocritical tears over the unavoidable violation of international law; but as for the rest she would have laughed in her sleeve with great satisfaction. This hypocritical Pharisaism is the most repugnant feature of the whole matter; it deserves nothing but contempt.

The history of the world shows that such sentiments lead the nations not upward but downward. For the present, however, we trust firmly in our just cause, in the superior strength and the unyielding victorious spirit of the German people. Yet we must at the same time lament deeply that that boundless egoism has disturbed for an immeasurable period of time the spiritual cooperation of the two peoples which promised so much good for the development of mankind. But they wished it so there—on England alone falls the monstrous guilt and the historical responsibility.

RUDOLF EUCKEN.
ERNST HAECKEL.

Jena, Aug. 13, 1914.

The Times's War Comment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want you to know that I think the case for humanity and civilization has nowhere been more tellingly put than in THE TIMES'S editorial articles of Sunday and Monday. Your reply to Germany is complete, and, in truth, unanswerable.

STEPHEN S. WISE.

New York, Sept. 8, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nothing stronger or finer has ever been printed in a great crisis than THE TIMES'S editorials in reply to the German appeal to American opinion. Marked throughout by restraint and avoidance of irritating phrase, they are unanswerable and convincing.

FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.

Columbia University, Sept. 8, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are so splendidly right in your editorial this morning, "The Truth About Germany," that I must voice my thanks and that of a group of friends who have been enjoying it with me.

All along the Massachusetts Coast this Summer I have found THE TIMES in the hands of thoughtful men and women, and never a dissenting voice to your view of this war and its causes.

E. E. S.

Brooklyn, Sept. 7, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE TIMES for over fifteen years past, I desire to convey to you my hearty thanks for the editorial in your issue of Sept. 7, entitled, "The Truth About Germany."

I have had occasion many times to admire the clear-cut, forcible, and vigorous English of your editorial columns, but in the article under discussion you have surpassed yourself and are entitled to the gratitude of all fair-minded men for the eloquent and convincing manner in which you have disposed of the German appeal for sympathy and support to which your editorial refers.

J. G.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 8, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If great occasions produce great men, it is equally true that great crises produce great newspaper—or at least enable newspapers already great to become more conspicuous in their greatness. You have contributed eminently to the public need in the publication of the "White Papers" that THE TIMES has become more than a mere newspaper in the character of the service it has rendered; it takes on the almost quasi-official character of the old Gazettes.

You have now published in Dr. Eliot's letter a contribution that any monthly review might well have been glad to get. For simple, direct, unimpassioned, illuminating exposition the latter is a masterpiece. I want to urge that you print this for your readers as you have the "White Papers."

HOWARD BEMENT.

Hill School, Pottstown, Penn., Sept. 7, 1914.

A Widowed Mother's Struggle.

When her husband died from taking poison while intoxicated, the mother of two little girls, six and two years of age, was left absolutely destitute. For many years her husband had been an intemperate man, and during the five months preceding his death had been drinking excessively heavily. The constant worry and strain had depleted her strength. When she came to us for assistance she was given a physical examination and placed under treatment to build up her health and strength. She has responded satisfactorily and is steadily improving. Recently she secured a position as chambermaid in the dormitory of one of the colleges. As she lives in the same apartment house with her mother, the latter cares for the children during her absence at work. Relatives and friends help as they can with clothing for the children. Her income, however, is not adequate, and if she is to keep the children with her the rent must be paid. The Charity Organization Society asks for $25 to meet this expense for the next six months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

$1; Mrs. E. S. S.; $1; Henry R. Clark, 97; C. J., $1; H. M. Keene, $10; "M. K.," $1; Mrs. Pauline Riegler, $5.

ELECTION BOARD SWAMPED.

Force of Clerks Doubled to Handle Designating Petitions.

The Board of Elections was swamped by the number of designating petitions deposited in the hour preceding midnight on Tuesday, when the period for filing them expired. The work of entering the names of candidates had not been completed by midnight last night, although a double force of clerks was employed. Commission of Elections Moses M. McKee said last night that it would take about twenty clerks a week to tabulate the candidates for nominations on whose behalf petitions had been filed.

In addition to the six contests against Tammany candidates for places on the Democratic State Committee, which were started by the Democratic Association, an anti-Tammany organization, the Jefferson Alliance, which is made up of Wilson Democrats, has started similar contests. Bart Hansen, Assistant Attorney General and Chairman of the alliance, issued this statement today:

"We have nominated complete local tickets in six Manhattan districts and a number of County Committeemen in other districts, displaying an activity and strength unparalleled by any reform Democratic organization ticket. We also furnished nearly one-seventh of the signatures from the whole State for the Hennessy-Roosevelt nomination."

The designation of Justice Samuel Seabury by the Democratic organization as a candidate for the nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals was not received with the resentment which had been expected among leaders of the Progressive Party. Bull Moose leaders said yesterday that in their opinion Justice Seabury ought to accept the Tammany nomination.

"If Tammany would nominate more men of his type we might be able to get along very well with them," said William H. Hotchkiss, former State Chairman of the Progressive Party. "I think Justice Seabury should accept the nomination. It will not involve him in the necessity to make a campaign for the rest of the ticket."

ASSAILS WILSON'S POLICIES

Brandegee Opens Connecticut Convention with Criticism of the Administration.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 9.—With a "keynote" address by United States Senator Frank B. Brandegee, in which he strongly criticised the Democratic National Administration, the Republican State Convention was formally opened tonight.

The convention will meet tomorrow morning to adopt a platform and nominate a full State ticket, including a United States Senator. Senator Brandegee is unopposed for renomination.

Senator Brandegee maintained that the Democratic Party has not kept its promises as to the tariff and trust questions. Discussing President Wilson's tariff message and tariff legislation, the Senator said: "No business man can look back over the period of restricted business, of shrinking values, of doubt, apprehension, and distraction without feeling that he has been living in a nightmare.

"Business men feel," he said, "that the policies of the Administration are uncongenial, and will not be productive of prosperity; that the Interstate Commerce Commission is hostile to our great transportation interests; that the banking system is an experiment, and that the Government has become a critic and adversary of the business interests of the country."

The President's Mexican policy of "watchful waiting," the Senator said, was nothing more than "an impotent and imbecile drift."

Of the President's relations with Democratic members of Congress Mr. Brandegee said "they are in such mortal fear of quarreling among themselves that they no longer assert their individual opinions, but obediently do the will of the President."

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN WARS

Their Publication Would Make Clearer the Military Operations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a military man, and as the instructor in our Army Service Schools in Military History, I desire to invite your attention to a defect in your reporting of the European war news in that you give nothing of the weather conditions, which have everything to do with military operations.

To the army officers, of whom you have hundreds of subscribers, the daily temperatures, rainfall, direction and velocity of the wind in all parts of the theatre of war, are of an importance and interest surpassing columns of the material you give regarding skirmishes, reconnoissance, &c.

These data are also extremely difficult to get after the occurrence, and your paper would become of permanent historical value if it gave these, if for no other reason. I might also suggest that the student of war would appreciate, for convenience of reference, a daily statement, along with the other, of the time of sunrise, sunset, moonrise, and moonset, and, in the case of night operations, whether the moon were clouded or visible.

A. L. CONGER,
Captain U. S. Army,
Instructor Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Texas City, Texas, Sept. 6, 1914.

American Food Prices Highest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have stayed over in New York for a few days after having spent the previous weeks in the war zone of Europe. I want to tell you that food of all kinds is higher in America than anywhere in Europe, and it is harder to collect money here than in the war zone. This is a bad showing for the United States masses of people.

J. M. RANIER.

New York, Sept. 8, 1914.

BENEDICT XV.

His trembling hand takes up the mystic keys,
So lately dropped by one whose strength had waned
From grief and horror, that, in war-lust wild,
Brother his hand in brother's blood had stained.

The heavy crozier humbly now he grasps—
He, shepherd of two hundred million souls!
They hail him "Father!" Listen for his voice.
His fold's world-circling—bounded by the poles.

Now on his finger the symbolic ring
Is placed. His mystic spouse, the Church, he weds.
King of the Fishermen! Two thousand years
Are vivified in the hates which it sheds!

Though noble, as the world esteems man's birth,
His head bows to accept the tyrae crown.
Prefiguring no splendor vain of earth,
But cares which weigh his humble spirit down.

He stands alone for Peace, where mortals arohe war,
His gentle Model. One heart-rent at strife.
"My peace be unto you"—the Saviour's words—
The keynote of his will, his work, his life.

Father of men, as Peter first was sent,
Heav'n grant his bark o'er troublous seas may bring,
Through mystic-net of prayer, high aims, sage deeds,
A worthy fare of souls to Christ, his King!

ELLA A. FANNING.

OSBORN TO RESIGN AS STATE CHAIRMAN

Democratic Leader Said to Feel That Wilson's Men Have Hampered Him.

WANTED TAMMANY TRUCE

President's Agents Have Thwarted His Efforts to Bring About Harmony, Chairman's Friends Say.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee announced yesterday that he would resign on Primary Day and that he would not consent to serve again in the same capacity. Mr. Osborn has been Democratic State Chairman since February. He said that the task he assumed when he took office would be completed, when the primary ballots were counted.

Mr. Osborn asserted that, according to his conception, a State Chairman under the present political system was an arbiter named to see that the direct primaries were conducted fairly. The designations filed by candidates in the primaries he said, showed two or three candidates for almost every nomination. The Democratic voters therefore would be handicapped by an embarrassment of riches.

According to persons who have talked with him, Mr. Osborn has made no secret of the fact that he has found his place as head of the Democratic State Committee a thankless task. It was said yesterday that Mr. Osborn felt he had been hampered in his efforts to build up and strengthen the Democratic organization in his State so as to make it an effective factor in the State and Congressional elections this Fall by the attitude of the Wilson Administration.

Not only has Mr. Osborn, it was said, been deprived of all support from that quarter, but he has even been singled out as a target for attack by some Democrats who say they have the President's backing and represent the Administration in Washington.

One incident mentioned by Mr. Osborn's friends involves Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is an anti-Murphy candidate for United States Senator in the Democratic primaries. While the Democratic conference was in progress at Saratoga, Mr. Roosevelt, who was at Eastport, Me., sent a telegram to Mr. Osborn which he urged Mr. Osborn to submit to the conference. This message was sent while there were reports that Tammany would oppose any indorsement of President Wilson and his Administration in the Democratic State platform. In his message Mr. Roosevelt voiced the opinion that "Murphy in opposing the indorsement of Wilson had showed himself unfit even to be a ward leader."

By the time the Roosevelt message reached Mr. Osborn a generous indorsement of President Wilson and his Administration had been written into the platform with the cordial assent of Tammany Leader Murphy's spokesmen on the Platform Committee. Mr. Osborn did not submit Mr. Roosevelt's message to the conference therefore, and he informed Mr. Roosevelt of this in a telegram in which he said that he was prompted to withhold the message by a feeling that it had been sent by Mr. Roosevelt under a misapprehension.

A week later Mr. Osborn found not only the Roosevelt telegram, but his own reply published in a Dutchess County publication which is under control friendly to Mr. Roosevelt. Coupled with the publication of the missives was a bitter attack on Mr. Osborn, who was accused of suppressing the Roosevelt telegram in order to "save Murphy's skin."

Mr. Osborne is said to believe that the struggle between the organization and the anti-organization element in the Democratic organization is bound to increase in bitterness, and that the anti-Murphy Democrats, if they are defeated in the primaries, will bend every effort toward defeating the Democratic candidates at the polls. Some time ago Chairman Osborn and William F. Combs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, foreseeing this, urged President Wilson to adopt a conciliatory policy, until after election at least. To this plea Mr. Osborn received only an acknowledgment that the communication had been received at the White House. Later came the more direct answer in the form of the final candidacies of John A. Hennessy and Franklin D. Roosevelt and the selection of Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo as the dispenser of Federal patronage in this State.

"The Democratic Party has a very good platform and has made very great progress in initiating departments reforms," said Mr. Osborn. "The party has been lifted out of the realm of personal politics and scandals and has been set in the path of larger constructive policy."

Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, who was State Superintendent of Public Works in the Dix administration, and George E. Van Kennen of Ogdensburg, head of the Democratic Association, were mentioned last night as possible successors to Mr. Osborn.

"When will you call the State Committee together to choose your successor?" Mr. Osborn was asked.

"As soon after the primaries as the Lord and my stenographer will permit," said Mr. Osborn with a laugh.

MAIL COSTS CONWAY'S PLACE

Petition Received Too Late to Put Him on Primary Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—Because it was registered instead of being sent by special delivery, the letter which contained 640 signatures for former Lieut.-Gov. Thomas F. Conway of Plattsburg was not received in time to put his name on the Democratic primary ballot for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention.

Walter J. Rathbone of 1,459 Broadway, New York, filed a protest with the Secretary of State to the receipt of the petition of Frederick Swanson as the Progressive candidate for Governor, alleging that it was not signed by enrolled Progressives, but by voters of other parties, and that the signatures were obtained by fraud,

GET NEW SEAMEN FOR THE RED CROSS

War Relief Liner Will Probably Not Be Able to Sail Until Saturday.

FUND PASSES $100,000 MARK

American Ambulance Hospital in Paris to Get Nearly $30,000 —British Women Units.

The American Red Cross relief steamship Red Cross, which was prevented from sailing on Tuesday because of the discovery that among the crew were many German seamen and stewards, some of whom were members of the German Naval Reserve, will not depart today, as the Red Cross officials had hoped, and it is likely that it will be Saturday before the big white liner gets under way.

The Germans of the old crew have all been discharged, and yesterday every shipping agency along the waterfront, both in New York and in New Jersey, was engaged in the work of filling the places of the discharged men with seamen and stewards of American or other neutral nationality. There were plenty of candidates for the vacancies, but only reliable and trustworthy men are being taken, and so another day will be required. In order that there might be no more hitches at the last moment to embarrass the Red Cross management, Capt. Armistead Rust, U. S. N., retired, who commands the Red Cross, went to Washington to get all questions of an international nature connected with the voyage of the ship settled once and for all. He is expected to rejoin the ship this morning.

Capt. Rust, in giving instructions for engaging men to supplant the Germans, said that he wanted men with deep-sea papers, who were familiar with large ocean-going passenger vessels, and who, above all else, could be depended upon in an emergency. Capt. Rust said he considered it his duty to see to it that when the Red Cross sailed out of New York Harbor she was as efficiently manned as the new steamship was running in the transatlantic trade.

The fund being raised by the New York branch of the Red Cross for the Red Cross National European Fund passed the $100,000 mark yesterday. This announcement was made late in the afternoon at the Red Cross offices, 130 East Twenty-second Street, when the list of the day's subscription was made public by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer. The total amount received yesterday was $8,889.37, which brings the grand total up to $101,675.74. The new subscriptions acknowledged were:

From a Friend	$5,000.00
W. Harkness	2,000.00
Mrs. M. Vorse	500.00
Bridge, Watson House	271.50
Jacob Wertheim	250.00
Among The Undersigned	170.00
Collection, Bixby Lodge	100.00
P. C. Johnson	100.00
M. J. G.	50.00
Mrs. W. H. Payne	50.00
Lillian Payne	50.00
Alice Payne	50.00
Charles Pratt	50.00
Frankfurter, The State-Zeitung	35.58
Church, Roman Wash.	16.00
Mrs. F. A. Buckner	15.00
Max Wolf	12.00
Mrs. H. Messenger	25.00
Ruth Baldwin	25.00
Mrs. L. Wolf	25.00
Fort McKinley Sunday School	11.13
Wilhelmina Heye	10.00
George F. Ludlam	10.00
S. Glenby, Inc.	10.00
G. G. Audley	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. G. Davis	10.00
Helen King	10.00
Joseph Her	10.00
Mrs. S. Wisner	5.00
Miss Rose Bondy	5.00
Mrs. S. Bondy	5.00
Edith Pals	5.00
Miss L. Murray	5.00
R. S. Brush	5.00
Employes Addo Machine Company	5.80
J. Townsend	3.00
A. H. Fisher	3.00
Mrs. J. B Smythe	2.00
Jeanne Brady	2.00
J. D. Gray	2.00
Mrs. Joseph Pitt	2.00
The Rev Percy F. Thomas	2.00
West 89th Friends	1.10
Friend	1.00
Baby Evans	1.00

The fund being raised for the equipment and support of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris is growing rapidly, and is now in hand being nearly $30,000, and this despite the fact that the fund is only a little more than a week old. J. P. Morgan & Co., who are receiving donations to this fund, announced yesterday additional subscriptions of $7,587. They were as follows:

Katherine Marquand	$250
Mrs. W. Stranahan	5
E. Dean	25
H. D. Robbins	100
Mrs. R. M. Rekusch	5
Mrs. E. Willetts	10
Frederick Dwight	25
Anna Sheldon	5
M. K. W.	15
Collections, Rita	10
Mrs. F. Kane	10
W. K. Brice	25
R. Winthrop	25
Mrs. T. C. Griscom	10
Mrs. Vincent Astor	500
Mrs. Louis Shaw	100
F. A. Mitchell	100
H.	5
Mrs. M. H. Garrard	20
Whitney	10
J. W. Bartlett	10
W. G. McClure	5
W. S. Baker	5
Friend	25
Mrs. Alfred Wolf	10
Friend	25
Mrs. W. Butler	10
Mrs. Miller	10
Collected by Mrs. Brandegee	1,650
Mrs. F. C. Barlow	100
Fred A. Wilbour	100
Mrs. Caroline Blashfield	100
Charlotte Wilbour	100
Mrs. J. M. Drane	50
C. F. De Forest	50
Mrs. J. Stimson	200
W. K. Thayer	100
Lucia Thornton	25
Mrs. Stanford White	25
Mrs. J. Goodwin	500
E. S. Barnes	10
Mrs. Henry Barnes	10
C. S. Hyde	500
Mrs. W. W. Peters	1,000
Anne R. Jennings	500
F. E. Hoffman	100
Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Coolidge	100
H. Small	100
Bessie S. White	100
Florence Russell	100

The Silk Association of America announced the receipt of the following donations for relief work:

Morimura, Arai & Co.	$500
National Silk Dyeing Company	500
National Ribbon Company	500
Old Point Piece Dye Works	100
Boundis, C. & Co.	100
J. H. & C. K. Macy	100
Hadden & Co.	100
Ross, Goodwillie & Co.	100
Silk Finishing Company of America	100
Villa & Brothers	100
Henry C. von Glahn	100
Heaz & Lerner Manufacturing Company	100
Zimmerich-Dolson Company	50
Paterson Reed and Harness Company	50
Pasaic Silk Mill	50
Raw Silk Trading Company	50
David A. Valentine	25
Zimmerich-Dolson Company	10

Fifty British men and women answered the call of Mrs. Maude L. Muir and met at the British Imperial Club, 103 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday. As a result of the meeting a committee was formed to collect money and clothing for the relief of British war sufferers. It was stated that benefits, recitals and entertainments would be given to help in spreading the fund. The committee will also endeavor to send one doctor and six nurses to the front with the British forces.

As a contribution to the war relief fund of the American Red Cross a $50 check from the members of the Alfred L. Simon & Co. Mutual Benefit Association has been received by THE TIMES.

$8,478 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF.

Committee Issues Another Appeal for American Help.

More than $1,000 was added yesterday to the relief fund for Belgian non-combatants, and the fund now totals $8,478. The committee, of which Henry W. de Forest is Chairman, issued a statement in which all Americans are asked to contribute.

"We seek only," the committee says, "to bring forcefully to attention that Belgium, mindful of her obligation to observe strict neutrality, is today in a state of immeasurable destitution and misery, and to ask your co-operation in relief.

"Prosperous Belgian cities have been practically destroyed. Belgium's industries have been paralyzed, hundreds if not thousands of her wage earners have been killed, many thousand homes have been obliterated, and unnumbered wives and children have been made utterly destitute. It would scarcely be possible to exaggerate the calamity which with overwhelming suddenness has fallen upon this peaceful, thrifty, self-reliant people. America, comparatively unharmed by this world catastrophe, certainly will not ignore the appeal of the Belgian non-combatants for relief."

The subscriptions acknowledged yesterday were:

Anna Buson	$200	E. F. Stephens	$2
Marie Jeushevvich	5	Grace Thornton	1
R.	25	Miss M. Freeman	5
W. Wevis	1	K.	5
Houston	1	Charlotte Baker	100
Nicholson	2	Wm. H. Harman	50
H.	1	Ethel Brown	25
H. Melvin	2	K.	1
Pollard	5	Miss Cress	5
S. Moore	5	Anonymous	10
C. Van Brunt	10	Mrs. F. G. Doughty	1
Clarke	25	M.	1
Whitman	5	Miss J. Colotti	5
Mrs. Geo. Waldin	1	F.	1
M. B. Cobb	10	Jessie P. Orton	5
A. S. Hoyer	1	In memory of Dr.	
Norton	5	Pryor	5
A. Gittnwell	1	Mrs. Liegeotes	5
L. D. Baker	1	Lindsay Waters	1
Rev. U. S. Farnum	10	A. F. Schack	1
C. Roberts	1	Lists Movies	48.90
Weis	10	J. Bourdis	200
Senior	1	Hermann Murray	1
Dr. Binsford	25	Maurice Davine	1
Helen D.	1	C. A. L.	2
E. W. Vell	25	M. D.	2
Mrs.	1	John Williton	5
W. Strunck	5	Morton Malmhard	100
Miss C. Gille	1	D. W. Barton	1
T. D.	1	Sympathizer	1
Hollis Jean	25	Anonymous	25
Florence B. Spoler	1	Robert Underwood	10
George G. Moore	25	Maurice Thyvaert	25
Rev. C. A. Stromberg	1	John Morgan	45
Hesit Coburn	25	Jean Pluet	200
Miss Ramsay	1	A. Cart	25
C. W. P.	5	Anonymous	25
Susanne Diez	2	From a Friend	5
Lillian Closson	25	Anonymous	1
W. J. Cants	1	H. H. Clayton	15
		E. A. Chittenden	1

J. P. Morgan & Co. are the depositories of the fund.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER IS 75.

John D. Has a Brass Band Play on Lawn on Her Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 9.—These are days of celebration at the Rockefeller home in Pocantico Hills. Yesterday Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller observed their golden wedding anniversary, and today Mrs. Rockefeller was seventy-five years old. Mr. Rockefeller gave her a surprise. He engaged a brass band from New York to come out to Pocantico Hills to give a concert on the lawn. As Mrs. Rockefeller was carried out on the porch by two attendants the band struck up Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

She was completely surprised. She stood on the porch during four selections and then went to retire to the house, as she is in very poor health. Mr. Rockefeller was as tickled as a boy over the surprise.

At 6 o'clock dinner was served and a birthday cake of special design and containing seventy-five lighted candles stood in the centre of the table. All the children and grandchildren were present. Mrs. Rockefeller bore up well until after the dinner, when she had to retire. She received many beautiful presents, and the house was decorated with her favorite flower.

MISS EDITH ADAMS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Adams to Wed Jules Glaenzer.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Franklin Adams of 8 East Seventy-sixth Street, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Edith L. Adams, to Jules Glaenzer, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Georges A. Glaenzer (Miss Alice Cary Butler) of 5 West Eighty-second Street. Mr. Glaenzer's elder brother, Richard B. Glaenzer, married Miss Anita Gibson, a daughter of Rear Admiral Gibson, and he has a younger brother, G. Bretts Glaenzer.

Miss Adams made her début in last December at a large theatre party followed by a supper and dancing at Sherry's. She has a younger brother, Robert J. Adams. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Mr. Glaenzer was in France at the time the war was declared and arrived here on Aug. 30. Miss Adams is with her parents at Prescourt, Greenwich, Conn.

MISS GAYNOR'S WEDDING.

Daughter of Late Mayor and E. T. Bedford, 2d, to Wed on Sept. 16.

Miss Helen Deborah Gaynor, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor, and Edward Thomas Bedford, 2d, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Bedford of Brooklyn, visited the Municipal Building yesterday and took out a marriage license. They will be married on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at the Gaynor Summer home, St. James, L. I., by the Rev. John Holden, who will be assisted by the Rev. Frank Page of Fairfax, Va., whose daughter, Miss Elizabeth Page, married Norman Gaynor last April.

Mr. Bedford gave his age as twenty-six, and said he was a manufacturer. Miss Gaynor said she was nineteen. Deputy City Clerk Frank J. Goodwin telephoned to the Brooklyn Bureau and got a license number so that the young couple would not have to go to the Borough Hall.

Mr. Bedford is the grandson of Edward Thomas Bedford, who is head of several of the largest manufacturing concerns in this community. The Bedford residence in Clinton Avenue is one of the handsomest in Brooklyn. Miss Gaynor's married sisters are Mrs. Harry K. Nesmith, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Jr., and Mrs. Ralph H. Isham. Their engagement was announced last February.

Liebler-Marks Wedding Today.

The wedding of Miss Frances Louisa Marks, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edwin Marks of Riverside, Conn., and the Rev. Harold Baxter Liebler, rector of St. Matthias's Episcopal Church in Waukesha, Wis., will take place this morning in St. Paul's Church, Riverside. The Rev. Bishop Webb of Milwaukee will perform the ceremony, and will be assisted by the Rev. Charles E. Marks, uncle of the bride, the Rev. J. G. Rich, rector of Corpus Christi Church, this city, and the Rev. Charles Boyleston, rector of St. Paul's.

Miss Grace Marks is to be her sister's only attendant. Frederick Barnes is to be best man.

Mr. Liebler is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore August Liebler of this city. His father and his brother, Theodore A. Liebler, Jr., are members of the Liebler Company, theatrical producers.

POLLOCH—ELY.

The engagement of Mrs. Sarah Louise Carfoot Polloch, widow of West Polloch of Brooklyn, and Edward Chappell Ely, a grandson of the late Edward Chappell of Norwich, Conn., is announced.

Mr. Ely is a Yale graduate, Class of 1907, and is in the real estate business here. He is a member of the Yale Club, the Richmond County Club, and of Squadron A, and has for several years been a member of the Squadron A polo team. Mrs. Polloch spent the Summer with her mother at Kings Moosehead Lake, Me. The wedding will take place this Fall.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Rude of 933 Rushy Road, Brooklyn, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Doris Christine Rude, to Charles Clifford Bellows, the only son of ex-Commodore Arthur Clifford Bellows and Mrs. Bellows of 500 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. Miss Rude spent the Summer with Commodore and Mrs. Bellows at South Nyack, N. Y.

Charles F. Miller of 558 West 164th Street, New York, announces the engagement of his sister, Miss E. Beatrice Miller, to Elmer Chambers of New York. Miss Miller is a daughter of the late Dr. Charles W. Miller of West Falmouth, Mass. The wedding will take place this Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Martin of 238 Fort Washington Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lilla F. Martin to Arthur P. Whitney, the son of Mrs. Norman Whitney of 528 West 111th Street.

BROADHURST OFFERS A SORDID TRAGEDY

"Innocent" Rings Hollow Much of the Time, but Its Interest Grows.

IT IS ADEQUATELY CAST

But the Players Are Handicapped with Lines Lacking All Flavor of Human Speech.

INNOCENT, a play in a prologue, four acts, and an epilogue, by George Broadhurst. At the Eltinge Theatre.

IN THE PROLOGUE.

Tan Lo	Allan Atwell
Sin Tachi	Harold B. Secker
A Portar	George Seybolt
Bela Nemsetti	John Miltern
Horace Irving	Julian L'Estrange

IN THE PLAY.

Horace Irving	Julian L'Estrange
Tan Lo	Allan Atwell
Bela Nemsetti	John Miltern
Peter McCormick	Haydes Kirkland
Innocent	Phillis Frederick
Istvan Kopec	Louis Morrell
Zoltan Andrassy	Kenneth Hunter
Oskar von Guggen	George Probert
Julieska	Claire Coote
Second Waiter	Burr Castle
First Waiter	Leo De Valery
His Excellency	Arthur Lewis

IN THE EPILOGUE.

Horace Irving	Julian L'Estrange

From the Hungarian of Arpad Paszior, George Broadhurst, the author of many plays of many sorts, has written a tragedy and called it "Innocent." It came last evening to the Eltinge Theatre. It has a big if by no means an exalted theme, and it holds the interest measurably and with increasing success, because it tells a story. But the story and the theme make only the faintest impression because the people of the play are not real people, and they speak as real people never spoke since the world began.

"Innocent" is a dramatization of the sins of the father in their visitation. A girl of radiant beauty is, from her cradle and by the very lives and qualities of her father and mother, destined to mere-triciousness. The man to whose care she is intrusted at her father's death is a man of good intention, but one weak in the face of all temptation. From the day of their meeting his destruction is written in the books. Lest the audiences trained by the enormously successful melodramas which the Eltinge has sheltered since its opening two years ago and by such plays as Mr. Broadhurst himself has written in "Bought and Pair For," should look forward to a happy ending achieved at whatever cost, he lets it be understood from the start that there is to be no escape.

The destruction, the suicide, of the man is staged in the prologue, and what follows is what had gone before. It must be for this purpose of pointing the nature of his play and conjuring up the presence of Fate that Mr. Broadhurst has used a device which for an entirely different reason appealed to Edward Sheldon when he came to write "Romance."

And if the playgoer at the Eltinge is never greatly concerned whether in the end the girl is to meet destruction it is not because the word has gone forth at the beginning, but because the man himself and all the other persons of the play are made for a time so inhuman as to bear no more semblance to human beings than the characters in some of the old moralities. For the most part they are not characters at all, but characteristics which people the scenes of "Innocent."

Innocent herself is Mere-triciousness or Temptation, as you read the moral. Her guardian and lover, who falls before her seductions, is not complex of qualities, good bad and indifferent, but simply Judas Weisman. And the seducer, a role assigned to the gifted Mr. Probert, is no human seducer, but the common factor of all the men of his sort that have ever trod the boards. This is so conspicuous in places that there were moments last evening when the house shook with laughter at speeches which one suspects neither Mr. Broadhurst nor Mr. Probert had intended should be amusing. Mr. Lewis plays Suavity, and Mr. L'Estrange is a familiar figure as Good Advice.

This curious effect is not produced by the players, and it is not easy to say just how it could have been lessened. It is produced by the ruthless singleness of Mr. Broadhurst's purpose and the nature of the lines he has put on the lips of the persons in "Innocent." They are apt to talk like abstractions and rather more floridly than people ever do.

The effect of unreality is emphasized by the play's liberal intermingling of matter-of-fact dialogue and of scenes of the scene from Manchuria to Hungary. Speeches that fit in more easily among the flowers of distant Mukden come strangely to the ear over the white shirt fronts and under the electric lights of Budapest. In the course of one act the members of the audience attune their ears to such a casual utterance as this from the lips of Miss Frederick:

"It came into my mind as love comes on a Summer's day."

And so it is jolting to hear the same lips shift later to a conversation involving such a sentiment as:

"Pay the girl and get a receipt."

It is this power to pose which makes it difficult for the audiences to adjust its mood to Mr. Broadhurst's unquestionably serious intentions and makes none too easy the task of the players in doubtlessly explaining why they shift often from matter-of-fact tones to declamation and why from time to time they actually feel driven to intone. Miss Frederick, herself, Mr. Miltern and Mr. Kirkland acquit themselves honorably, but each of them must feel that the result is large if not consistently fabulous.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Lapland and Oruba.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

LAPLAND, (Liverpool.)—Miss Mary Ballou, Dr. H. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bouker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Channon, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Cotton, Miss Mary Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Fallaize, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. R. Middleton Gillespie, Mrs. W. F. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Philip Hill, Mrs. J. W. King, Miss M. E. Kitchener, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Morris, Mrs. J. B. Morton, Dr. and Mrs. R. Rossiter, Mrs. F. C. Sayre, Miss Mary Sayre, Mrs. J. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. V. Speer, Mr. Williams, Frank Vernon, Mr. and Mrs. Thorpe, C. B. Stocker, Miss Mabel Shaw, Mrs. F. G. Hadley, Mrs. Rose Bowen-Colthurst, Mrs. J. A. Ball.

ORUBA, (Southampton, via West Indies.)—A. L. Armstrong, A. L. Bancroft, W. S. Baltour, J. Ford, Mrs. A. Francis, Miss L. Lewis, W. C. Miller, Miss D. M. Nash, Miss Amelia Oliver, Mrs. W. Russell, D. D. W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. I. Schoen, Miss C. H. Thorburn, Miss Emily Taylor, and Miss A. S. Waddell.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Frank Vernon, a well-known English stage manager, arrived here yesterday on the Lapland. He came to New York to confer with Joseph Brooks over the forthcoming production of "My Lady's Dress."

After an absence of nineteen years from Broadway, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Trumb, P. T. Barnum's famous midgets, will come to Hammerstein's Victoria the week of Sept. 20.

"A Modern Girl," a comedy by Marion Fairfax and Ruth Mitchell, which was scheduled to open tonight at the Comedy Theatre, will not make its appearance until Saturday night.

"A Pair of Sixes" passed its 200th performance at the Longacre Theatre last night.

A. H. Woods last night announced that the opening of "He Comes Up Smiling," in which Douglas Fairbanks is to star at the Liberty Theatre, has been postponed until Sept. 16.

A. S. Stern, Bertram Harrison, and Jessie Bonstalle yesterday launched The Co-operative Producing Company, which aims to be a sort of clearing house for dramatic, vaudeville, stock, and moving picture productions.

Kathleen McDonald, Leonore Harris, and Mrs. Stuart Robson have been engaged by William A. Brady for Thompson Buchanan's new melodrama, "Life."

"MISS DAISY" APPEARS.

Musical Comedy Bubbles with Youth, but Has a Poor Book.

MISS DAISY, a play with music, in three acts, by Philip Bartholomae. Score by Silvio Hein. At the Shubert Theatre.

Daisy Hollister	Florence Mackie
Elvira Walsh	Helen Lee
Matata Eberhard	Gwennilyan Jocelyn
Fern Randolph	Elsie Hitz
Edna Barker	Molly Chrysty
Dolly Sweet	Gladys Zell
Eugene Ryder	John B. Wheeler
Walter Hollister	Donald Macdonald
Frederic	Allen Kearns
Billy	John Boyle
Joe	Charles Murray
Johnny Jones	Frank Farley
Bible Bridget	Anna Wheaton
Duke of Tormina	Joseph Lertora
Mrs. Grizzel	Evelyn Carrington
Anastasia	Alice Hageman
Josie	Rae Bowdin
Sally Smith	Claiborne Foster
Pierrette	Mae Murray

Tottering, and even staggering at times, under the weight of a dreadfully poor and disconnected book, but bubbling over with youth and high spirits and pretty girls, "Miss Daisy" made its appearance at the Shubert Theatre last night under the chaperonage of Philip Bartholomae, who was also responsible for the play. An exceedingly friendly audience received the new piece, which, although described on the bills as a play in three acts with music, is in reality nothing but a very Summery musical comedy, lacking just one good "punch" somewhere to make it a genuine success.

Silvio Hein wrote the music. Mr. Hein did better than Mr. Bartholomae, and although he was in a very reminiscent mood when he composed the score, his memory harked back to some very pretty tunes. As is customary with all of the plays produced by Mr. Bartholomae, the keynote of the whole affair was youth, and there perhaps was the one chief fault of the entertainment, always excepting, of course, the book. An actor or two of weight and established ability would have worked wonders in the cast and made more attractive the efforts of the young men and young women who danced very prettily and sang very sweetly.

There are several novelties in the piece, but after inventing them Mr. Bartholomae was somewhat at a loss what to do with them, with the result that the things which stood out above the rest of the show seemed to be simply pitchforked into the performance without rhyme or reason. In the first act a girl comes home with a lot of young women friends from a ball, retires, and then dreams about the good time she had at the dance. The dream is shown on the stage, and the dream-guests at the ball make their entrances from out of the orchestra pit.

In the second act there is a song with a shadow effect, which is new and pleasing, and there are really delightful spots throughout the entire performance, but somewhere, somehow "Miss Daisy" just misses being really good and consistently entertaining.

If the piece did nothing else, however, it established the reputations of some young women heretofore not intimately known to Broadway. Florence Mackie, as Daisy; Helen Lee, Gwennilyan Jocely, who was big enough to carry her name without trouble, and who was most charming; Elsie Hitz, Mollie Chrysty and Gladys Zell all scored, and Rae Bowdin played a comedy housemaid most successfully. The men, all of them young and good looking, did almost as well. Late in the evening Mae Murray, well known as a ballroom dancer, appeared and executed a solo dance which was not exactly in line with the work she is best fitted for.

FIRE IN TWILIGHT INN.

Bucket Brigade Fights Blaze at Famous Catskill Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The guests of Twilight Inn, the largest clubhouse in Twilight Park, were thrown into a panic this afternoon when a fire, caused by crossed electric wires, started in the upper part of the house. For some time the fire threatened to destroy the house.

There is no fire department at Haines Falls, and the cottages and inns are dependent on their own water supply, which is stored in large tanks. The cottagers, the guests of the hotels, and the people of Haines Falls were therefore compelled to fight the fire themselves. A volunteer bucket brigade was started, and, after an hour of hard work, finally had the fire under control. It had made its way through the roof. The house, which had a capacity of 250 guests, was filled. The flames did not reach the visitors' rooms. The damage by water, however, will reach several thousand dollars. The guests who were registered included many prominent New Yorkers, who are being entertained tonight at the other inns.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mason Derby may be congratulated upon the birth of a son, Robert Mason Derby, Jr., yesterday morning at 31 East Forty-ninth Street, which is their first child. Mrs. Derby was Miss Ruth Hubbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell of New York and Williamstown, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip and Mr. and Mrs. Cende Neat gave small dinners last night at the Knickerbocker.

Mrs. Louis Lorenzo Blackstone announces the marriage of her daughter, Miss Phyllis Blackstone, to John Jay Cisco, Jr., of New York, on last Monday at Nantucket Island, Mass. The Rev. Malison Fox Carey officiated. The engagement was announced several weeks ago.

The marriage of Miss Helen Seymour, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Seymour of East Orange, and Clive Newcomb of Mexico City, will take place in the Memorial Chapel of Trinity Church, this city, on the afternoon of Sept. 23. None except relatives will be present. The Rev. J. Nevett Steel will perform the ceremony.

The wedding of Miss Grace Ely, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Marshall Ely, and Lieut. Bevil Rudd Caln, Third Field Artillery, U. S. A., will take place on Saturday, Sept. 26, at Jamestown, R. I. It will be a quiet wedding owing to illness in Lieutenant Caln's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson are at the Waldorf-Astoria for a brief visit with Col. C. D. Langhorne.

Mrs. J. E. Ryder and Miss Helen Whitney Ryder have returned from Glen Cove, L. I., where they have been spending the Summer, to 981 Park Avenue. Mrs. Ryder plans to give a series of informal dances for her daughter during the coming season.

Gen. and Mrs. George L. Andrews of Washington, D. C., who have been at Magnolia Beach, Mass., for the Summer are at the Hotel Gotham for a visit on their way home. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Ashton Rollins of 38 East Seventy-eighth Street, are at the hotel for the week-end.

John Fairchild Adams, who is to marry Miss Margaret B. Wagstaff on Saturday at West Islip, L. I., will give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at the Yale Club.

The wedding of Miss Madeleine O'Brien, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, and Stuart Duncan Preston, will take place at noon today at Rose Crest, the O'Brien home at Good Ground, L. I. It will be a quiet affair.

The marriage of Mrs. Nan Fisher-Hess, the daughter of Robert Fisher of Ocean City, N. J., and Eugene Walter Hess, the son of Mrs. Hermann Kohn, will take place at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of Thursday, Sept. 24, at 158 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Mrs. Edward Lyman Short and Livingston L. Short returned from Europe on the Mallaide, and will spend the Autumn with Mrs. Charles H. Jones at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

Consolidated Gas Workers' Concert.

The first concert of the orchestra composed of workmen in the meter repairing shop of the Consolidated Gas Company was given yesterday in the company's auditorium at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the composition of the Star Spangled Banner. The members of the orchestra wore their overalls and jumpers, as the concert was given in the lunch hour between 1 and 2 o'clock, and they returned to work as soon as it was over. Among those in the audience were George S. Terrill, Secretary and Treasurer, and President of the Consolidated Gas Company.

BARON O'BRIEN DEAD.

Lord Chief Justice of Ireland Succumbs at 72.

Baron O'Brien, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland since 1889, died yesterday in Dublin, Ireland, at the age of seventy-two years. Lord O'Brien was the son of the late John O'Brien of Elmvale and Ballynalacken Castle, County Clare, Ireland. He was educated at Trinity College. In 1880 he was made Queen's Counsel, then Junior Crown Counsel, and in 1883 became Senior Crown Counsel. He was Solicitor General for Ireland for a year, and then Attorney General. He was created a Baronet in 1891, and was elevated to the peerage in 1900.

Lord O'Brien was a member of the Carlton and University of London, the Kildare Street of Dublin, and the Royal Yacht of Kingstown Clubs.

James Edwards Finley Morse.

James Edwards Finley Morse, son of Prof. Samuel Finley Breese Morse, inventor of the electro-magnetic telegraph, and a grandson of the Rev. Jedediah Morse, the noted missionary and geographer, died on Tuesday at the Home for Incurables at Third Avenue and 182d Street, in his ninetieth year. He entered the home in April, 1910, and remained there until his death. He was born in Charleston, S. C., seven years after his parents were married in Concord, N. H. At this time his father was an artist, and in 1823 he was brought to this city, where in 1829 Prof. Morse assisted in founding the National Academy of which he was President until 1842. It was not until 1832 that Prof. Morse conceived the idea of the telegraph, and not until 1835 that he made his first working model. At this time the boy Mr. Morse was a schoolboy attending the grammar schools of this city.

Dr. William L. Dudley.

Dr. William L. Dudley, formerly dean of the medical department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and widely known in scientific circles all over the world, died on Tuesday on a train between Nashville and Chicago, aged 55 years. Dr. Dudley, after graduating at the University of Cincinnati in 1880, specialized in chemistry, and in 1886 became professor of chemistry at Vanderbilt. Dr. Dudley devised a process for electroplating with radium and discovered the physiological effect of the use of the X-ray. He was United States Commissioner to the Seventh International Congress of Applied Chemistry held in London in 1909. He wrote many scientific treatises and belonged to the leading scientific societies here and abroad.

Mrs. Amanda Weeks Dies at 89.

Mrs. Amanda Weeks, last survivor of those arrested at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln and charged with having been implicated in the plot, is dead at her home in Washington at the age of 89. She was at the home of Mrs. Surratt at the time of the murder, and was said to have remarked when she heard the news: "Lincoln should have been shot long before." She was released after ten days in prison.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK A. THUM, 80 years old, superintendent of the Balbach Smelting and Refining Company, died yesterday at his home, 177 North Seventh Street, Newark.

JOHN J. BRADY, a former Freeholder of Essex County, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 311 Warren Street, Newark. Mr. Brady was private secretary to Elmer Day, Treasurer of Newark.

SHECK WOLCOTT died yesterday at his home in Eatontown, N. J., in his eighty-third year. He was a retired Advent preacher and worked in that Church for more than forty years.

LEON COTTENTIN, who was for many years chef at the famous old Hollywood Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., died at Eatontown yesterday, he and his wife having it was run by the late John Hoey of the Adams Express Company and was known by many famous men.

FRANK BARR, formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad, died on Tuesday in Winchester, Mass., aged sixty-two years. He began his railroad career as a clerk with the Worcester & Nashua Railroad, and was superintendent of the Worcester, Nashua & Portland Division of the Boston & Maine for three years, then became Assistant General Manager, and in 1906 was made Vice President.

FREDERICK W. MORRISON, instructor in the Annapolis Naval Academy, died in the Naval Hospital in Annapolis on Tuesday of typhoid fever and pneumonia, aged thirty-five years. He was a graduate of Harvard University. His wife survives him.

Capt. JOHN W. CARTER, a veteran sea captain of Manchester, Mass., died at his home there on Thursday of cancer. He was 66 years old.

GEORGE R. SCOTT, editor of The New York Weekly Witness, and a prominent Prohibitionist, died yesterday at his home in Rockville Centre, L. I. Mr. Scott was seventy-eight years of age. Years ago he was connected with The New York Tribune, and later became editor of Sabbath Reading. He is survived by two daughters.

GEORGE W. LITTLEFIELD, a mineralogist, died on Tuesday at his home, 27 Monroe Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Croydon, N. H., eighty-five years ago, and is a young man compared to several others in New Jersey. Mr. Littlefield was ... in the firm of James A. Webb & Son, manufacturers of alcohol for commercial uses, for more than thirty-five years, and retired seven years ago. He was unmarried.

WILLIAM FREDERICK STEPHENS, a grocer at South Fourth Street and Manor Avenue, Brooklyn, for more than thirty years, died yesterday from pneumonia at his home, 276 South Fourth Street, aged fifty-six years. He was a member of the Lexington Club and the South Third Street Methodist Church and left his wife, four sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. EDITH GIBB KIMBALL, wife of W. Eugene Kimball, a stock broker with offices at 5 Nassau Street, and a member of a prominent Brooklyn family, died on Tuesday night at New Canaan, Conn., after a long illness. Her home was at Glen Cove, L. I., where her husband is Secretary of the Nassau Country Club.

Miss ANNA BEERS, for sixteen years a stenographer at the Brooklyn Fire Headquarters, died from heart disease on Monday at her home, 280 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, in her sixty-six years. Miss Beers was a graduate of the Pacific Collegiate Institute, and for many years a teacher in the Sunday school of the Church of the Redeemer. Her father, the late James B. Beers, was a pioneer map publisher in Brooklyn.

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AUTHOR GETS INJUNCTION.

L. E. Miller Stops Adler from Continuing His Play, "The Infermer."

Judge Lacombe granted yesterday in the Federal District Court an injunction restraining Jacob P. Adler, actor and theatrical manager, from producing during the pendency of a suit for breach of faith a play entitled "Der Mosser," or "The Infermer." The injunction was granted on the application of the author, Louis E. Miller.

In his complaint Mr. Miller stated that in an agreement he had made on Jan. 30 to lease the play to Mr. Adler it was stipulated that it should be produced "word by word and line by line." It was produced first at the Dewey Theatre in March, and the plaintiff asserted that it proved to be "the greatest and most sensational success in the history of the Jewish stage."

Since then, however, in order to save expense, Mr. Miller complained, Mr. Adler had cut out certain scenes, thereby destroying the artistic harmony of the play and imposing an irreparable loss on his literary and professional standing.

Mr

GIANTS LOSE---BOSTON LEADS BY GAME AND A HALF---YANKEES SHUT OUT---TURF---GOLF

SUPERBAS FEAST OFF O'TOOLE'S PITCHING

Fourteen Hits and Nine Runs Brooklyn's Harvest at Polo Grounds.

Somewhat fricasseed by the recent friendly call in Boston, the Giants camped at the Polo Grounds yesterday and took a good sound beating from the Dodgers, with a score of something like 9 to 3. Just why any team should be beaten by the Brooklyns is a question you could argue all night and not get anywhere.

That Boston visit left the Giants low in the mind, and they had about as much enthusiasm for playing yesterday as a rheumatic has for running to catch a car.

When they returned from the Hub, McGraw called the Giants' roll, and no one was missing. Snodgrass lost what little prestige he had left, and Larry Doyle will never be able to live down the crime of calling the Mayor of Boston a "nut." These two players may not be able to play the season out, because if there is any possible way to do it, Mayor Curley is going to have them shot at sunrise some morning.

Marty O'Toole was back in fine form—his Pittsburgh form. If Marty keeps on letting teams bruise out fourteen hits per game, he will cost Mr. McGraw as much in regrets as he did Pittsburgh in dollars. The Dodgers smacked Martin here and there and back again, in two innings they mobilized hits in clusters of five. The third and ninth innings saw O'Toole pitching in his favorite Smoky City style.

Big Ed Pfeffer fooled the Giants right along during the game, but not nuf tracting any credit from big Ed, most anybody would have been able to fool the Giants yesterday. The morning after that last kind of a visit to Boston has much the same effect as the morning after something else.

There was plenty of runs to win in the third inning. Pfeffer singled and was sacrificed by Dalton. Daubert got an infield hit, and when Stengel got a scratch hit Pfeffer scored. Zack Wheat opened up a heavy attack on O'Toole with a crashed triple to deep centre, scoring Daubert and Stengel. Wheat scored on Cutshaw's single.

Another pair of Brooklyn counts were hammered in by Dalton in the fourth. Then Myers's single to centre scored Getz and Kid Elberfeld.

The only bright spot in the Giants' efforts came in the fifth inning, when Fred Merkle whacked a home run into Elberfeld's delivery section. In the sixth Burns singled and stole, went to third on Fletcher's out at first, and scored on Dave Robertson's infield hit. The last Giant tally showed itself in the seventh inning. O'Toole got as far as second, when Getz made a bad throw to first after scooping up the red-haired pitcher's grounder. Marty scored on a two-base smash to right by Snodgrass.

Jake Hodges was held until the ninth inning to rub the humiliation of defeat in hard. Dalton singled and so did Daubert, both hits being somewhat scratchy. Stengel grounded to Merkle, who forced Dalton at third. Wheat flied to centre. Cutshaw's single, which Fletcher and Doyle got mixed up on back of second, scored Daubert, and a single by Getz sent Stengel home.

Elberfeld when dropped Time and cracked out a single, scoring Cutshaw. The Tobasco Kid was caught hobbling down to second. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ton, cf	4	2	3	2	0	Sdgs, cf	4	0	0	2	0
D'bert, lf	5	2	2	1	2	Doyle, 2b	3	0	0	0	2
Stgel, rf	5	2	2	2	0	Burns, lf	4	1	2	5	0
Wheat, lf	5	1	1	4	0	F'cher, ss	4	0	0	2	2
Cutsh'w, 2b	5	0	1	2	3	Merkle, 1b	4	1	1	9	0
Getz, ss	5	1	2	0	4	Grant, 3b	4	0	0	1	2
K'feld, 3b	5	1	1	2	3	M'kle, 1b	4	1	1	10	1
Myers, c	4	2	0	1	5	McL'n, c	4	0	0	5	2
P'ffer, p	4	1	1	0	3	O'Toole, p	3	1	1	0	0
Total	39	9	14	27	18	Total	33	3	6	27	10

Errors—Getz, Elberfeld, Snodgrass, Grant.
Brooklyn ..... 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 3—9
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—3
Two-base hit—Burns. First base on errors—New York, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Burns, Snodgrass. Three-base hit—Wheat. Home run—Merkle. Sacrifice hits—Dalton, McCarthy. Stolen bases—Cutshaw, 2; Daubert, Burns. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 7. Double play—Cutshaw, Elberfeld and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off O'Toole, 2; off Pfeffer, 2. Struck out—By O'Toole, 1; by Pfeffer, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Pirates Check the Cubs.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9.—McQuillan held Chicago to four hits today and Pittsburgh won, 5 to 1. Cheney gave seven bases on balls in five innings. In the fifth inning Carrigan's wild throw over the plate with the bases full netted three runs for Pittsburgh and placed Kelly on third. He scored on a single by Viox. Chicago's only run came in the seventh on singles by Zimmerman and Schulte and Sweeney's sacrifice fly. Archer was put out of the game in the third inning for protesting a decision. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf	3	0	0	3	0	Leach, cf	2	0	0	3	0
Cos'o, rf	3	1	1	1	0	Cook, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Viox, 3b	4	0	1	0	4	Sider, 1b	4	0	0	4	2
K'lly, 1b	2	1	0	12	1	Z'm'n, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Mor'n, ss	4	0	0	1	3	Sch'e, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Cutsh'w, 2b	4	0	1	2	3	Sw'ney, c	3	0	0	5	2
Berry, c	3	0	0	5	1	O'den, ss	3	0	0	3	1
C'man, c	2	1	0	3	0	Archer, c	1	0	0	1	0
McQ'n, p	3	1	0	1	0	B'man, c	0	0	0	2	2
						Chesley, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	3	27	12	H'g've, c	1	0	0	3	0
						Cheney, p	1	0	0	0	1
						†Tinton	1	0	0	1	0
						Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0
						‡W'ms	1	0	0	0	0
						H'man, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	30	1	4	24	10

*Batted for Bresnahan in sixth inning.
†Batted for Cheney in sixth inning.
‡Batted for Smith in eighth inning.
Errors—Corriden, Archer.
Pittsburgh ..... 0 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 *—5
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1
Three-base hit—Good. Hits—Off Cheney, 4 in five innings; off Smith, 4 in two innings; off Hageman, none in one inning. Stolen bases—Good, Kelly, Carey. First base on balls—Off Cheney, 7; off McQuillan, 2. Sacrifice flies—McCarthy, Sweeney. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 6. Struck out—By Cheney, 2; by Smith, 3; by Hageman, 1; by McQuillan, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

Norfolk Virginia League Champion.

NORFOLK, Sept. 9.—By defeating Portsmouth yesterday Norfolk won the Virginia League championship for 1914. The season does not close until Saturday, but Norfolk cannot be beaten for the championship if it loses all the games remaining to be played. Norfolk has led the race for the pennant since the season opened in April. Richmond and Petersburg are fighting for second place.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—6	8	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	5	3

Batteries—Mason and Madden; Hughes, Manning and Williams.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	—7	8	
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	10	0

Batteries—Curtis and Wheat; Ruth and Roche.

At Buffalo—Toronto-Buffalo game postponed; cold.

At Baltimore—Jersey City-Baltimore game was played Tuesday.

National League Bulletin.

John K. Tener, President of the National League, announced yesterday the following contracts and releases:

Released—With Boston: T. H. Moran, (assigned by Cincinnati.) With Brooklyn: Jerome M. Snow, 1915; Richard M. Goodwin, 1916. With Cincinnati: N. S. Glockson, 1914-1915. With New York: Martin J. O'Toole (assigned by Pittsburgh;) Alois Kirmayer, 1913-1916. With Philadelphia: Jere Tipp, jr., 1916; Joseph Oeschger, 1915; Edward J. Burns, 1915. With St. Louis: Albert Betzel, 1914-1916; R. H. Daringer, 1915.

Released—By Brooklyn to Rochester, Interstate League: John Emerson. By Cincinnati to Boston, National League: J. H. Moran. By Cincinnati to Minneapolis, American Association: R. L. Parrott. By New York, unconditionally: Karl M. Hodge. By Pittsburgh to New York, National League: Martin J. O'Toole.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 9; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 10; Boston, 3.
Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
Pittsburgh, 5; Chicago, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Washington, 1; New York, 0.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 0. (Eleven innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburgh, 7; Kansas City, 6.
Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 5. (Twelve innings; darkness.)
Baltimore, 6; Indianapolis, 3.
Indianapolis, 4; Baltimore, 2.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City vs. Baltimore. (Game played Tuesday.)
Toronto at Buffalo. (Postponed; cold weather.)
Montreal, 6; Rochester, 1.
Providence, 9; Newark, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Boston	70	54	.565
New York	68	55	.553
Chicago	69	60	.534
St. Louis	67	62	.519
Philadelphia	58	66	.468
Pittsburgh	58	66	.468
Brooklyn	56	69	.448
Cincinnati	56	70	.444

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	85	44	.659
Boston	77	51	.601
Washington	66	60	.524
Detroit	67	63	.515
Chicago	63	66	.489
New York	58	72	.446
St. Louis	57	71	.445
Cleveland	42	87	.325

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	71	56	.559
Chicago	69	56	.552
Brooklyn	66	58	.532
Baltimore	64	59	.520
Buffalo	62	59	.512
St. Louis	56	61	.479
Kansas City	50	66	.470
Pittsburgh	50	73	.407

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	82	55	.599
Providence	80	55	.593
Buffalo	78	55	.587
Baltimore	71	63	.530
Toronto	66	62	.516
Newark	58	73	.443
Montreal	56	79	.415
Jersey City	43	92	.319

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at New York—2 games.
Philadelphia at Boston—2 games.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Jersey City.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Kansas City at Pittsburgh.
Indianapolis at Baltimore.
Chicago at Buffalo.

LUCKY HOMER TURNS TIDE.

Anderson's Hit Gives Brookfeds 2-to-1 Victory Over Fielder Jones's Team

Anderson's lucky home run in the fifth inning made possible the Brookfeds' 2-to-1 victory over the St. Louis Feds yesterday on their first appearance here since Fielder Jones took up the managerial reins. The game was a pitchers' battle between Tom Seaton and Bob Groom, the former Washington twirler, and would have been an even break except for Anderson's long hit. Under ordinary circumstances this hit would only have been a single, but it took a peculiar bound and went over Drake's head, rolling to the fence.

Before the game Ernest Herbert, one of the St. Louis pitchers, was hit on the head by a batted ball and was taken to the Methodist Episcopal Hospital with what is believed to be a fractured skull. Herbert was pitching in practice to the St. Louis players and Hugh Miller, the team's first baseman, hit a line drive directly at Herbert. The pitcher was unable to dodge, owing to the speed of the hit, and was struck on the head. He fell like he was shot and was still unconscious when carried off the field. He was reported at the hospital last night that it may be several days before it can be said certainly just how serious are his injuries.

The single run scored by St. Louis was made in the first inning, when Seaton was a trifle wild. Tobin started with a base on balls and was sacrificed to second by Al Bridwell. He scored on Drake's double to centre field. A base on balls to Crandall and a scratch single by Kirby filled the bases, but Miller forced Drake at the plate and Boucher popped up, ending the suspense.

Cooper's single and steal, followed by Hofman's single, gave the Brookfeds a run in their half of the first, which, coupled with Anderson's homer, gave them the game. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
A'son, lf	4	1	1	3	0	Tobin, rf	4	1	1	1	0
C'per, rf	4	1	1	2	0	E'well, ss	3	0	1	4	0
Shaw, cf	4	0	0	0	0	Drake, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Evans, 1b	3	0	0	8	1	C'dall, 2b	4	0	0	0	1
H'm'n, 2b	4	0	1	2	2	Kirby, cf	3	0	2	2	1
W'ril, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	H. M'r, 1b	4	0	0	11	1
Holt, ss	3	0	0	0	3	Simon, c	4	0	1	8	0
Land, c	3	0	0	10	0	B'cher, 3b	3	0	0	0	1
Seaton, p	2	0	0	1	2	Groom, p	3	0	0	0	2
						*Hartley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	3	27	9	K'per, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	34	1	6	24	12

*Batted for Groom in eighth inning.
Error—Boucher.
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 *—2
St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Two-base hits—Drake, Tobin, Kirby, Evans. Home run—Anderson. Sacrifice hits—Seaton, Bridwell. Stolen bases—Cooper, Anderson. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; St. Louis, 12. Double plays—Kirby to Boucher. Struck out—By Groom, 5; by Seaton, 8. Bases on balls—Off Groom, 2; off Seaton, 5. Hits—Off Groom, 6 in seven innings; off Kauper, 1 in one inning. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Cross and Anderson.

NO-HIT GAME FOR YANKEE CAST-OFF

Young Davis Helps to Keep Braves in First Place by Beating Phillies.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 9.—Thanks to the Giants' downfall before Brooklyn and their own ability to split even with the Phillies, the Braves were able to hold their lead in the National League race today. Stallings's club was roundly beaten in the curtain-raiser, but came back strong in the second session, in which, after having previously seen the small end of a 10 to 3 score, the leaders returned with a 7 to 0 victory.

The Phillies broke up the first game by scoring seven runs against Cocrehan and Crutcher in the first two innings, but later in the afternoon they were totally unable to do any execution against Boston's youngest boxman, George Davis, formerly at Williams College and now a student at the Harvard Law School. He was at one time with the New York Yankees.

Davis did more than shut the Quakers out. He retired them without the semblance of a base hit, and this without making his fielders do much extraordinary work behind him. Two visitors reached first base on errors by "Red" Smith, the Braves' thirdbaseman, and five others received bases on balls. But no hits were forthcoming. The nearest thing to a single happened in the eighth, when Burns lifted a short fly to right field. The wind bothered Whitted, who came in fast, but who, by superb sprinting and a clever one-hand stab at his shoe-tops, was able to get the ball into his glove.

Davis had one bad scare, however. In the fifth, when Boston was in the lead, 4 to 0, Davis passed Byrne, Paskert and Martin before anybody was out, but by then settled down. Jannin Burns and then getting pinch-hitter Cravath to hit straight to little Maranville and for a double play.

The first game found Cocrehan, who did so well at Philadelphia last week, facing the Quakers for the Braves. He was not right, however, leaving the game after a pass and a double had provided the Quakers with a run and two more wicked hits added the score. Crutcher then was pressed into service, but Paskert landed on him for a double and Martin got a triple on a ball that Moran lost in the sun. The product of all this was five runs, one more than enough to win. Then two more hits were put in, with a pass in the second inning, for another brace of runs, and three visitors tallied in the sixth, when the Boston outfield fell down on a high lift by Magee, made with the bases full.

Alexander allowed only two hits until his team had a 10-to-1 lead; then taking things easily. In the first game the Braves were upset by the star's mates by their opponents, and were not very well together, but later they were in fine fettle behind Davis.

Early in the second game Umpire Quigley, who was behind the plate, was hit on the knee by a foul tip. He was knocked unconscious and for a time he was thought to be seriously hurt. He was unable to move for half an hour, but midway through the game appeared on the field and finished out the afternoon on the bases. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Lob't, 3b	3	0	0	2	0	Moran, cf	3	0	0	3	0
E'ker, lf	1	0	0	2	0	Devore, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Mag'e, rf	3	0	1	2	0	Evers, 2b	5	0	0	2	3
Moore, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Con'ly, lf	4	1	1	3	0
Byrne, 2b	3	1	1	1	0	W'ted, rf	4	1	2	2	0
Bancr't, ss	3	0	0	1	3	Hoblitz'l, 1b	4	1	2	2	0
M'tin, ss	1	0	1	0	0	Smith, 3b	4	0	1	0	4
K'fer, c	3	1	1	10	0	Smith, 3b	4	0	2	2	3
Alex'r, p	4	0	0	0	2	M'v'le, ss	3	0	0	2	3
						Cather, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Total	26	1	3	18	7	Gowdy, c	1	0	0	0	0
						Wh'lg, c	3	0	1	5	1
						C'ham, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Oeschger, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Strand, p	1	0	1	0	0
						*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	37	3	7	26	11

†Byrne out, hit by batted ball.
*Batted for Crutcher in seventh inning.
Errors—Lobert, Magee, Cravath, Byrne, (2,) Whitted, Oeschgam.
Philadelphia ..... 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—10
Boston ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—3
Two-base hits—Magee, Paskert, Becker, Byrne, Smith. Three-base hit—Martin. Hits Off Cocrehan, 1, in one-third of an inning; off Crutcher, 1, in six and two-thirds innings; off Strand, 1 in two innings. Stolen base—Byrne. Double play—Smith, Evers, and Schmidt. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Cocrehan, 3; off Crutcher, 4; of Alexander, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Crutcher, 1; by Strand, 1; by Alexander, 5. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf	2	0	0	0	0	Lob't, 3b	4	0	0	3	2
Mann, cf	2	1	2	1	0	E'ker, lf	3	0	0	3	0
Evers, 2b	4	1	1	2	3	M'gee, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Con'ly, lf	4	0	0	0	0	Hilley, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Cather, lf	2	0	0	0	0	Byrne, 2b	3	0	0	3	0
W'ted, rf	4	1	2	1	0	P'kert, cf	1	0	0	5	0
Schm't, 1b	4	0	1	11	0	M'tin, ss	4	0	0	1	3
Smith, 3b	4	2	2	2	3	Burns, c	3	0	0	4	0
M'v'le, ss	3	1	1	3	2	T'cup, p	1	0	0	0	0
Gowdy, c	4	1	1	4	1	Rixey, p	0	0	0	0	1
Davis, p	4	1	2	0	4	Becker, rf	3	0	0	1	0
						*Cravath	1	0	0	0	0
						†Killifer	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	7	12	27	11	Total	27	0	0	24	7

*Batted for Tincup in fifth inning.
†Batted for Rixey in eighth inning.
Errors—Smith, (2,) Paskert.
Boston ..... 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 2 *—7
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Hits—Off Tincup, 5 in four innings; off Rixey, 4 in three innings; off Oeschger, 3 in one inning. Three-base hit—Mann. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen base—Whitted. Double plays—Maranville, Byrne and Schmidt, (2.) Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Tincup, 2; off Davis, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Rixey, 3; by Davis, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Quigley.

Title for New York Boys.

The intercity amateur baseball championship for the 120-pound division will remain in New York for another year, for at Jasper Oval yesterday the Thomas Jefferson Park team defeated the Boston Y. M. C. A. by a score of 8 to 7, giving them two straight victories in a series that was scheduled for three games. The defeat of the Boston team gives the local champions of the Interpark Baseball League a clean slate for the year, as they did not suffer a single defeat in the many games they played during the tournament season. The William J. Lee Trophy, which goes with the victory, will be put into competition again next year, when New York will visit Boston.

Rallying in the ninth inning, after the Boston youngsters had forged into a two-run lead, the Jefferson Park athletes drove in three runs with the assistance of two bases on balls and an error on Boston's part. It was not until the sixth inning that the Jefferson Park team found the offerings of Madden to their liking, and from then until the ninth inning, when a two-base blow by Manfredi sent the bases full tied the score and drove Madden from the mound, they found him rather easy. Twice in the seventh they crossed the plate, and again in the eighth they registered a run. Pellgrini succeeded Madden, and it was off him Keogh got the winning hit. The score:

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'm'n, rf	5	1	3	3	0
O'Hara, cf	5	1	3	5	0
Th'mas, ss	5	0	2	0	6
Hardy, lf	5	0	2	2	0
R'k'w'd, 2b	2	0	0	1	1
Fay, 3b	4	1	1	2	1
Nason, 1b	4	0	1	12	1
Rich'd's, c	4	1	1	8	0
M'den, p	3	1	1	1	5
Pginni, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	37	7	14	35	15

JEFFERSON PARK.

	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'Grdi, ss	5	0	1	1	0
P'dim, 2b	5	2	2	1	3
Keogh, 1b	5	0	2	12	0
Morelli, lf	4	0	1	3	0
Andrew, c	4	0	0	9	0
Pica, 3b	3	1	0	0	0
Z'cardo, rf	4	2	2	1	0
Gallo, cf	4	1	0	1	0
McCk, p	0	0	0	0	0
rf	1	2	2	1	1
Total	36	8	9	27	16

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Paddum out in ninth, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Rockwood, Fay, Mason, (2,) Pica, McCormick.
Boston Y. M. C. A. ..... 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 0 2—7
Thomas Jefferson ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 1 *—8
Two-base hits—Madden, Thomas, O'Hara, Wadman, (2,) Mason, Morelli, Keogh, Manfredi, Sacrifice hits—Keogh, Pica. First base on balls—Off Madden, 3; off McCormick, 2. Struck out—By Madden, 8; by Zaccardo, 3. Stolen bases—Fay, O'Hara, (2,) Wardman, Hardy, (2,) Mason, Rockwood, Double play—Manfredi, Paddum and Keogh. First base on errors—Boston Y. M. C. A., 2; Thomas Jefferson, 3. Left on bases—Boston Y. M. C. A., 4; Thomas Jefferson, 3. Hit by pitcher—by McCormick, (Madden.) Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Ginnerty and Stewart.

RED SOX CLIMBING, TOO.

Champion Athletics Shut Out in an Eleven-Inning Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Battery and fielding misplays gave Boston the victory in an eleven-inning game with Philadelphia today by 2 to 0. Plank and Ray Collins battled with honors even for ten innings, during which the former fanned eleven batsmen. In the eleventh Murphy muffed Hooper's fly and Scott sacrificed. Speaker beat out a grounder to Barry, Hooper taking third. Plank then purposely passed Lewis, filling the bases. Hoblitzel also drew four balls, forcing in Hooper. After Speaker was retired at the plate on Janvrin's grounder to Baker, a base on balls to Gardner forced in Lewis. Speaker, the entire Philadelphia infield and Strunk figured in sensational plays. Score.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf	5	1	0	3	0	M'phy, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Scott, ss	4	0	1	2	0	Oldr'g, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Sp'ker, cf	4	0	2	5	0	E. G'ff, 2b	5	0	1	0	4
Lewis, lf	5	0	1	2	0	Baker, 3b	5	0	0	0	2
H'litz'l, 1b	5	0	0	8	1	Mel's, 1b	5	0	1	10	2
Janv'n, 2b	5	0	1	1	3	Str'k, cf	4	0	1	2	0
G'd'r, 3b	4	0	1	2	3	Barry, ss	4	0	0	4	3
C'gan, c	5	0	0	8	2	Schang, c	2	0	0	13	2
R. C's, p	4	0	0	1	1	Plank, p	4	0	0	1	3
Total	37	2	6	33	10	Total	36	0	4	33	16

Errors—Speaker, Scott, (3,) Murphy, Mclnnis.
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Three-base hits—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Lewis, Schang. Stolen bases—Janvrin, Strunk, E. Collins. Double plays—E. Collins, Barry, McInnis, and Schang. Left bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 8. First base on balls—Off R. Collins, 4; off Plank, 3. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, (Speaker, Hoblitzel.) Struck out—By R. Collins, 5; by Plank, 11. Time of game—Two hours and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

PRINCETON'S GOLF TITLE.

Tigers Beat Harvard and Win Championship for First Time.

Defeating Harvard by the narrow margin of one match, Princeton won the intercollegiate team championship over the links of the Garden City Golf Club yesterday for the first time since these contests were inaugurated, nineteen years ago. Princeton won two of the four-ball matches, and three of the singles for a total of five points.

The issue was in doubt throughout the day. Two of the four-ball contests were carried to extra holes, R. M. Baker, Jr., and S. P. Griffitts finding it necessary to go the twenty-first to defeat W. A. Barber, Jr., and Williams and Lowrie. In the afternoon, with the matches standing 3 to 2 in favor of Harvard, J. B. Rose, the Princeton Captain, and J. G. Heyburn carried what proved to be the decisive match to the eighteenth green. Summary:

FOURBALL.

PRINCETON.	HARVARD.
Peacock-Rose 1	Allis-Hubbell 0
Washburn-Fay 1	Canan-Heyburn 0
Barber-Lowrie 0	Baker-Griffitts 1
Total 2	Total 1

Match Play Summary—Peacock and Rose beat Allis and Hubbell, 1 up, (19 holes;) Washburn and Fay beat Canan and Heyburn, 3 and 1; Baker and Griffitts beat Barber and Lowrie, 1 up, (21 holes.)

SINGLES.

PRINCETON.	HARVARD.
R. N. B. Fay 0	Edw. P. Allis 3d 1
L. M. Washburn 1	J. W. Hubbell 0
H. R. Peacock 1	W. Canan 0
J. B. Rose 1	J. G. Heyburn 0
William A. Lowrie 0	Samuel P. Griffitts 1
W. A. Barber, Jr. 0	R. M. Baker, Jr. 1
Total 3	Total 3
Grand total 5	Grand total 4

Match Play Summary—Ellis beat Fay, 1 up; Washburn beat Hubbell, 2 and 1; Peacock beat Canan, 4 and 3; Rose beat Heyburn, 1 up; Griffitts beat Lowrie, 2 and 1; Baker beat Barber, 6 and 5.

With the team matches a matter of history, the college boys will turn their attention today to the qualifying and fifty match rounds for the individual championship. The entries were given out last night by John Marshall, Jr., of Williams, Secretary of the Intercollegiate Golf Association. The pairings follow:

W. Hamilton Gardner, 23, Yale, and Edward P. Allis, 3d, Harvard; C. B. W. Townsend, Pennsylvania, and L. H. Canan, Harvard; R. de Z. Pierce, Yale, and Clement B. Smith, jr., Pennsylvania; S. Gallup, jr., Yale, and W. A. Lowrie, Princeton; P. S. Bush, Yale, and John De Witt, Cornell; L. L. Bredin, Yale, and W. A. Barber, jr., Princeton; R. F. O'Donnell, Yale, and J. W. Hubbell, Harvard; R. W. Gleason, Williams, and James H. Gay, Pennsylvania; A. T. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, and John S. Lewis, Cornell; Samuel F. Griffin, Harvard, and R. N. B. Fay, Princeton; John Marshall, jr., Williams, and Louis M. Washburn, Princeton; P. W. Simons, Harvard, and Charles S. Laing, Cornell; J. T. Conover, Williams, and Charles H. Lovett, Pennsylvania.

Matty Best in Highlands Golf.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Sept. 9.—Leo J. Matty of New York, and a Summer resident of Water Witch, won the special cup tournament on the Atlantic Highlands Golf Club links. The scores: Matty beat Hatton, 1 up; Morse beat Labatte, 2 up; Gemmell beat Walton, 2 and 1; Delmar beat McMeekan, 1 up, (27 holes.)

In the semi-finals Matty beat Morse, 4 and 3, and Delmar beat Gemmell, 5 and 4. In the finals Matty beat Delmar 2 and 1.

Steiner Wins Hollywood Cup.

Harold A. Steiner of the Hollywood Golf Club has again won the championship of the club by defeating Howard Ehrich, 8 up and 6 to play. This gives him possession of the championship cup, he having won it three years in succession.

Wins Golf Cup at Rumson

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CARMEN 50-MILE CYCLE CHAMPION

Jamaica Pedalist Takes Lead at Start and Is Never Overtaken at Brighton.

Clarence Carmen of Jamaica got an early lead of two laps and was never caught in the fifty-mile motor-paced bicycle championship at the Brighton Beach Motordrome last night. Carmen's victory carries with it the world's championship. This race was to have been run at Stockholm, but was transferred to Brighton Beach because of the war, and all the foreign motor-paced riders are in this country.

Carmen's only real opponent was Bobby Walthour, the "Dixie Flier," who made a game effort to catch him toward the end, but failed. He took second place, with the veteran Jimmy Moran third. The time was 1 hour 5 minutes 32 1-5 seconds, which is about three minutes slower than the world's record, made by Walthour in the second heat of the race last Wednesday.

Carmen set a terrific pace from the start and had secured a lap on all the riders except Walthour inside of five miles. Four riders started—Carmen, Walthour, Moran, and George Wiley, the American champion. Vincenso Madonna and Menus Bedell had qualified for the final heat, but motor trouble prevented them from starting on time, and they were declared out of the race. Wiley was forced to drop out in the ninth mile when the chain of his motorcycle broke, leaving only Carmen, Walthour, and Moran.

Carmen did not succeed in lapping Walthour until the eighth mile. He continued to maintain his heartbreaking pace after this and lapped Walthour again in the fifteenth mile. Walthour started a spurt in the thirty-fifth mile, but lost his pace and Carmen got another lap on him.

Walthour kept up his sprint, however, and gained back one of the laps, and was going well when he lost his pacemaker again. A short time later both Moran's and Walthour's motors "went bad," and made it a runaway race for the Long Islander, who finished four laps in the lead.

Arthur Chapple made an unsuccessful attempt to break the track motorcycle record for a mile. He did the mile in 44 4-5 seconds. The record is 37 1-5 seconds.

Chapple won the six-mile handicap, in which he gave Pete Cronin, Bert Sayer, and John Ungerland each two laps.

R. B. Smith of the Empire City Wheelmen won the feature amateur event of the night, the two-thirds-mile handicap. Smith started with a handicap of 80 yards. He rode a pretty race and had a couple of yards to spare at the finish. Gus Wahlrab of Jersey City won the unknown distance race, which was allowed to go only two-thirds of a mile. All the riders were bunched when the bell announcing the final lap as rung, and it was a wild sprint to the finish line.

Six thousand persons saw the races, which were the last events to be held in the evening this season.

WORLD'S CYCLE RECORD.

Walter McDougall Rides One-Third Mile at Newark in 36 1-5 Seconds.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 9.—Winning his heat of the one-third mile handicap from scratch, Donald McDougall of the New York Athletic Club, former amateur champion cyclist, broke the world's record for the distance, held by himself, by four-fifths of a second, when he was timed in 36 1-5 seconds at the Newark Velodrome tonight. The new mark is a world's record not only for amateur, but for professional competition as well.

In the final neither McDougall nor Harry Kaiser, the scratch men, were able to get around the other starters with the handicaps, the winner being F. Drobach, who had thirty-five yards.

Oscar Egg of Switzerland, who holds the world's unpaced record for one hour, made his first appearance in this country in an Australian pursuit race against Alfred Grenda. The latter proved superior to Egg and caught him after traveling 2 5-6 miles. The time was 6:12 3-5.

Caesar Moretti, the Italian cyclist, secured revenge in a re-running of the world's sprint derby by defeating champion Frank L. Kramer and Alfred Goullet in his heat. Moretti nosed out the title holder by a close margin at the tape. In the final of the race, however, Robert Spears of Australia showed the best form and beat both Moretti and Walter Rutt, who had also qualified, in the order named. The last eighth of a mile was timed in 11 4-5 seconds.

NEW YORK ATHLETES LOSE.

Kiviat and Sheppard Outrun in Races at New England Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 9.—Abel Kiviat and Melvin Sheppard were defeated tonight at the fourth annual electric light athletic meet of the New England fair, held at Greendale, the latter failing to make any kind of a showing, while the former managed to land second place in his event. The 100-yard dash was taken by Howard Drew, the negro short-distance runner, who, wearing the University of California colors, easily outclassed a field of thirty-five contestants.

Halfenstine of the Brookline Gym, with a small handicap, took the 440-yard event, Melvin Sheppard, scratch man, failing to overcome the high-class field of runners and crossing the line about 4 yards. James Powers of the Boston A. A., one of New England's best sprinters, was the only other star besides Drew that won his event, the Bostonian taking the 880-yard run in the good time of 2:06 5-5.

The former Brown University runner, Norman Taber, wearing the Boston A. A. colors, with a twenty-yard handicap, defeated a large field in the mile race, covering the eight laps in the excellent time of 4:35 1-5, while Kiviat of New York, scratch man, crossed the tape several lengths behind and landed second place, with Dcney of Brookline close on his heels for third.

Johnstone, the former Worcester Academy and Dartmouth jumper, with one inch handicap defeated Barwise of the Boston Athletic Association, scratch man, by clearing the cross piece at a height of 5 feet 11 inches.

Patrick McDonald of the Irish-American A. C. of New York, slated as scratch man in the 16-pound shot event, failed to appear, and this number on the programme was easily taken by Frank Williamson of Worcester with a distance of 46 feet 10 inches to his credit.

Yamada Gets Out of Germany.

Koji Yamada, the Japanese billiard player, after four weeks of effort, has been able to get out of Germany, and is now on his way to this country on the Potsdam, which sailed from Rotterdam on Sept. 7. Yamada was in Berlin participating in a billiard tournament, when war was declared. At that time he was leading in the contest for the championship of Europe. For the last few weeks Yamada has been unable to communicate with his friends here, and it was through the offices of the Japanese Counsel General in this city, Takashi Nakamura, that he was finally located. Yamada will have two weeks' practice here before the opening games of the Champion Billiard Players' League early in October.

Cockran Wins Twice with Cue.

Walker Cockran of Chicago contested in two games of 14.1 balk-line billiards yesterday at Doyle's, where he is playing exhibitions, and won both matches. In the afternoon the Chicagoan's opponent was Cyril Sloan, a youth of Cockran's age, but the latter had little trouble in defeating him in sixteen innings by the score of 200 to 94. Cockran won in the evening, in his match with Paul Anthony, without being forced to extend himself, by the score of 200 to 45.

Tie in Preliminary Shoots.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 9.—With scores of 98 out of a possible 100, C. F. Riffle of Kenova, West Va., and A. R. Chesik of Portal, N. D., tied for first honors in the preliminary event of the Grand American handicap shoot here today. A shoot-off to determine the winner will be held tomorrow. C. E. Demitt of Morrow, Ohio, and H. E. Wiedbusch of Fairmont, West Va., also tied for second place with marks of 95. F. M. Mellus of Los Angeles, Cal.; M. H. Williams of Bremerton, Wash.; Joseph Grey of Furber, Mo.; J. A. Blunt of Greensboro, Ala.; C. B. Horn of Enbe, Okla., and J. D. Platt, Jr., of Dayton broke 94 targets each.

Amateur Boxing at N. Y. A. C.

Entry blanks are now ready for the amateur boxing tournament to be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club at their city clubhouse, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, on Oct. 8 and 10, and one on Oct. 22 and 24, 1914. The prizes for these tournaments will be the best ever given for any amateur tournament held in this district. The weights for Oct. 8 and 10 will be 108, 115, 125, and 135 pound classes; for Oct. 22 and 24, 110, 120, 130, and 140 pound class. Entry blanks and other information can be had from M. P. Halpin, Chairman Athletic Committee, New York Athletic Club.

Crack Athletes Off for Baltimore.

Over 120 athletes of championship calibre will leave here early this afternoon for Baltimore, where the thirty-eighth annual track and field championships of America will be held in connection with the National Star-Spangled Banner Centennial on Friday and Saturday. About 30 of the metropolitan district officials will also make the trip.

A more representative entry was never received for a national outdoor championship. The New York Athletic Club leads in the number of entries with 24, the Irish-American A. C. is second with 20; Boston, 16; Chicago, 44; Philadelphia, 33; Baltimore, 20; New Orleans, 6; St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 5, and Omaha, 1. This list includes all of the best athletes east of the Mississippi.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 9.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; fresh n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., moderate variable winds.

Ala., Miss., and La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., moderate variable winds.

Tex.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri., moderate e. and s. winds.

W. Tex. and Utah—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Okla.—Probably fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri., slowly rising temperature.

Ohio—Fair Thurs., Fri. unsettled, probably showers, moderate variable winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs., probably followed by showers in n. at night. Fri. unsettled fresh e. winds.

Ill.—Fair in s., probably showers in n. Thurs. and probably Fri.; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Is. Mich. and U. Mich.—Cloudy Thurs., probably followed by showers. Fri., showers; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Wis.—Showers Thurs. Fri., cloudy; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Minn.—Showers Thurs. Fri., probably fair; fresh e. and s. e. winds.

Ia.—Showers Thurs. Fri., probably fair.

Mo.—Cloudy Thurs.; probably showers in s. Fri., unsettled.

N. Dak.—Fair in w., unsettled in e. Thurs. Fri., fair.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair in w. probably rain, followed by clearing, in e., Thurs. Fri., fair.

Kan.—Thunder showers and somewhat lower temperature Thurs. Fri., fair.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises 5:36 | Sun sets 6:19 | Moon rises 8:33

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:00	11:34	4:51	5:17
Governors Island	11:22	11:56	5:10	6:06
Hell Gate	1:12	1:19	6:50	7:46

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 9.

SS Lapland, Southampton, Sept. 1.
SS Glitra, Shields, Aug. 30.
SS Iroquois, London, Aug. 24.
SS Ardoyne, Buenos Aires, Aug. 12.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur, Sept. 2.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Sept. 9.
SS Sabine, Key West, Sept. 4.
SS Oruba, Antilla, Sept. 5.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Sept. 8.
SS Banan, Jamaica, Sept. 6.
SS Lord Antrim, Cienfuegos, Aug. 21.
SS Karema, Manchester, Aug. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Arsonia	Glasgow	Aug. 29
Calabria	Palermo	Aug. 25
Canning	Manchester	Aug. 29
Guiana	Demerara	Sept.
Charlois	Amsterdam	Aug. 26
Europa	Palermo	Aug. 29
Zacapa	Kingston	Sept. 5
El Cid	New Orleans	Sept. 5
Stephano	Halifax	Sept. 8
Suruga	Barry	Aug. 28

DUE TOMORROW.

France	Havre	Sept. 6
San Giorgio	Naples	Aug. 27
Montevideo	Cadiz	Aug. 30
Zulia	Curacao	Sept. 5
El Sud	Galveston	Sept. 5
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 8
Vestris	Bahia	Aug. 28

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Angel B. Feres	Seville	Aug. 29
Jan Van Nassau	St. Marc	Sept. 9
Ancona	Palermo	Aug. 31
Monterey	Havana	Sept. 9
Flandre	Havre	Sept. 4
Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Celtic	Liverpool	Sept. 2
Lampasas	Key West	Sept. 12
Bissam	Liverpool	Aug. 29
Creole	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Caprivi	Shields	Aug. 31
Pena Rubia	Seville	Aug. 31
——	Cimes	——

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Industry, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zinal, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Yaguna, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Kronland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rochambeau, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Drumcliffe, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Rio Janeiro	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Santo Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Czar, Archangel	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Komal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Oruba, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., SEPT. 9.

SS San Giorgio, Naples to New York, was 460 miles E. at noon; due 11th, forenoon. Italian Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 17 miles W. of Tampa Bar at noon.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 702 miles S. at noon.

SS Monterey, Vera Cruz to New York, was 76 miles N. of Havana at 7 P. M.

SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 190 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 1,012 miles S. at noon 8th.

SS El Cid, New Orleans to New York, was 40 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 116 miles S. of Charleston at noon.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 490 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 80 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 4 P. M.

SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 18 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Relay, Galveston to New York, was 29 miles S. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Lurline	Sept. 10
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Sept. 10
Japan, Korea, and China (especially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru	Sept. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Maitai	Sept. 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China	Sept. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Aki Maru	Sept. 17
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina	Sept. 18

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Aug. 12; Hongkong, Aug. 12; Shanghai, Aug. 15; Yokohama, Aug. 21, and Honolulu, Sept. 1—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on Sept. 7, and mails dated Kobe, Aug. 22, and Yokohama, Aug. 26—which arrived per steamer Teucer, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 8. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Saturday, Sept. 12, and Sunday, Sept. 13, respectively.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following have been approved:

Communication dated Aug. 24 from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Public Works, Manhattan, requesting certification from the eligible list of Inspectors of sewer construction from which to appoint six Inspectors of Public Works for a period of about five months. Certification clerks recommend the certification of preferred lists of Inspector of masonry construction, Inspector of sewer construction, Inspector of regulating, grading, &c.

Notices that Frank C. Johnson, a topographical draughtsman, Brooklyn; Vito Radice, (No. 1.) a laborer in the Dock Dept.; Joseph F. C. Luhan, Medical Inspector, and Mary Burns, Linda C. Anderson, Mary A. Dunn, Janette V. Harper, Lillian Huston, Katherine Kentier, Hilda Pederson, Margaret Shea, and Sarah A. Sheldon, nurses of the Health Dept., had been reassigned to duty after leaves of absence without pay.

Communication dated Aug. 22 from the Supt. of Buildings, Manhattan, designating these as a Board of Promotions for his dept.: Frederick R. Dewey Chief Insp., Robert B. Insley, Asst. Supt.; Daniel Sullivan, secretary to Supt.

United States.

A competitive examination for agronomist, for men only, will be held on Sept. 23 to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year, and vacancies as they may occur. An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognised standing, and at least two years' experience in pasture investigations or experimental work with pastures are prerequisites for consideration for this position.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

A competitive examination for associate engineer-physicist, for men only, will be held on Sept. 26 to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C., at Pittsburgh, Penn., at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year, and vacancies as they may occur. An educational training required for an engineering degree from an institution of recognised standing, and at least three years' experience in the testing of metals are prerequisites for consideration for this position.

For further particulars apply to the commission at Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The meeting of the Board of Education scheduled to take place yesterday was postponed until next Wednesday. The board will then consider the 1915 budget estimate, which is now being completed by the Committee on Finance. It is believed that the total funds to be requested will amount to between $60,000,000 and $63,000,000.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Olympic, at Liverpool, Sept. 9.
SS Stampalia, at Naples, Sept. 7.
SS Comanche, at Liverpool, Sept. 9.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, Sept. 8.
SS Pannonia, at Liverpool, Sept. 8.
SS Chicago, at Havre, Sept. 4.

Sailed.

SS Andyk, from Rotterdam, Sept. 6.
SS Telaflora, from Buenos Aires, Sept. 6.
SS Hero, from Penarth, Sept. 8.
SS Chr. Knudsen, from Salonica, Aug. 30.

Passed.

SS Bjornstjerne Bjornson, New York for Queenstown, passed Kinsale.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Sept. 15, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 14, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Sept. 10, SS Hellig Olav, and at 10 A. M. Sept. 15, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Sept. 11, SS Verona.

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CUNARD

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SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL

(Subject to Change)

†Saxonia.....Sat., Sept. 12, 3 p.m.
†Campania...Wed., Sept. 16, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Sept. 23, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA. Wed., Sept. 30, 1 a.m.
†Campania...Wed., Oct. 7, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA...Wed., Oct. 14, 1 a.m.
MAURETANIA. Wed., Oct. 21, 1 a.m.
†Campania...Wed., Oct. 28, 10 a.m.

†Calls Queenstown.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Widespread Support for New York City Financing Plan —Payment of Our Debts Abroad.

Highly gratifying results are attending the invitation extended to the banks throughout the city to participate in the financing of the city's obligations. The entire amount of the proposed loan has already been provided, for the practical unanimous assent of the banks so far heard from indicate very clearly appreciation on their part of the favorable influence to be exerted by the signal success of this important financial undertaking. Although it is entirely independent of the proposals to form a country-wide syndicate of banks to provide a fund of $150,000,000 for use in the exchange market, this city plan affords a similar measure of relief, for it gives assurance that all of the city's obligations abroad will be promptly paid in funds acceptable to these holding the city's debt.

Another conference is to be held today between the Secretary of the Treasury and bankers, and it was expected yesterday that something practical would come of the proposal which was lately laid before the Federal Reserve Board. Meanwhile reference in Washington dispatches to negotiations with the Bank of England, the result of which is awaited by the Federal Reserve Board, are understood to have to do with the plan proposed two weeks ago looking to the establishment of a fund partly in gold and partly in bank obligations to be used in settlement of our obligations to Europe as they mature from time to time.

The two proposals are closely related, but not necessarily dependent one upon the other. The feeling yesterday was that, with the paying off of the New York City obligations on the other side already definitely assured, and with at least two suggestions under consideration for the handling of the balance of our obligations on the other side, the whole matter of international exchanges between this country and Europe was in a fair way toward satisfactory settlement. Sterling exchange rates were higher yesterday, however, because of the quick absorption of the supply of exchange which had been coming into the market the last few days, and the sale of which had carried the price of demand sterling from $5.00 down close to $4.96. Sterling cables sold yesterday as high as $5, and closed probably a cent under that price.

Within the last couple of days there has been some marking up of standing loans by the banks, but there has been no general advance in rates. Many banking institutions would be glad to have the amount of their Stock Exchange loans reduced, and some feel that this could be done quite readily, particularly in cases in which brokerage houses are carrying unusually large balances with the banks. Such a reduction of loans would have the effect of decreasing reserve requirements, making it just so much easier for the banks to handle the cash demands of the present time, including such contributions as they may have to make to the gold fund out of which to make payments abroad to what extent may be necessary.

A good deal of attention was given to the conference which a committee of railroad Presidents had with President Wilson on the present needs of the railways. It is believed that the occasion is opportune for putting the railways in a better position to meet the specific problems raised by the war situation, and at the same time to strengthen their position generally to a sufficient extent to facilitate the financing which they will have to do later.

I. A. SHEPPARD & CO. FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for Big Philadelphia Concern—Could Not Collect Debts.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—The United States District Court appointed a receiver today for Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., manufacturers of heaters and steam boilers. The assets are placed at $1,000,000, and the liabilities at $500,000. The failure, it was stated, was due to the inability of the company to collect outstanding bills because of financial conditions brought about by the European war.

The company, which was established fifty-four years ago, has plants in various parts of the country.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

Sight drafts on London were quoted about $4.98.

Cable transfers were quoted at $4.99. New York Clearing House exchanges, $176,826,804; balances, $9,782,570; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $632,517.

The local banks have lost $1,130,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, 15c premium, 25@50c; San Francisco, par; Cincinnati, 20c discount; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Montreal, 1-32 of 1 per cent. discount, par @ 1-64 of 1 per cent.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 24 15-16d; in New York, 54½c.

Stock Exchange Governors Meet.

The first meeting of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange after the Summer recess was held yesterday, and aroused a great deal of interest in the financial district owing to speculation over possible action looking to the reopening of the Exchange. The meeting lasted only seven minutes, and only routine matters were considered. It was said afterward that the special committee named to act for the board during the suspension of trading had made no recommendations, and that no time was spent in discussing the possibilities of an early resumption of business.

Morgan and Schiff to Washington.

At the request of the committee of bankers headed by James H. Forgan of Chicago and appointed at the conference of bankers with the Federal Reserve Board last Friday J. P. Morgan and Jacob H. Schiff left last night for Washington, where they will meet the committee today. It was proposed at the Washington conference that the foreign exchange difficulties of this country be met by the formation of a gold pool, subscribers to which would raise $150,000,000 for the payment of American obligations abroad.

STEEL MARKET FALLS OFF.

Export Trade Does Not Take Up Losses in Domestic Field.

The Iron Age says today:

The falling off in new business at home has been more marked in September and export trade does not develop fast enough to make up the loss. Sentiment is not as hopeful as it was ten days ago. There is more tendency to the view that a quiet market is to be looked for during the remainder of the year.

Inquiries for export continue and England is asking for billets, sheet bars, wire rods and shafts to replace semi-finished steel that has been coming from Germany; but sales are not heavy, and the Steel Corporation is making the most of them.

An agitation has begun for British duties on steel imports. Should they come there is the possibility of American makers having to absorb them in part, as British production would be stimulated and competition increased.

The Iron Trade Review says:

The enlarged field for export trade in American steel products presented as the result of the realignment of foreign sources of supply still is developing substantial results very slowly. The inquiry from abroad remains great, and in different directions public buildings are named which eventually will redound to the benefit of the domestic manufacturers, but the uncertainty over foreign exchange and credits remains a decided factor. Some foreign orders continue to be booked, but the total of these has not been heavy proportionately. On the side of domestic trade confidence is gaining. New business apparently is being held back by the financial situation.

NORFOLK & WESTERN GAINS.

Operating Revenues Show an Increase of $730,000 Over 1913.

The Norfolk & Western Railway reports for the fiscal year ended June 30 last gross operating revenues of $44,470,000, which is an increase of $730,000, or 1.6 per cent. over 1913. At the same time, operating costs increased $1,370,000, or 4.8 per cent., making the net revenue of $14,534,000 show a decrease from the preceding year of $639,000, or 4.2 per cent. The net income for dividends was $10,366,000, of which $920,000 was paid on the adjustment preferred stock and $6,240,000 on the common.

President Johnson announces that the work of electrifying the line between Bluefield and Vivian, W. Va., a distance of thirty miles, has made satisfactory progress and will be completed for operation in January, 1915. Regarding the rate application, he says that believing the company's application was right and reasonable, the commission's decision was a disappointment. It cost the Norfolk & Western $50,000 for printing alone in making up the new tariffs, and the annual net increase expected to be derived from the changes allowed will add only about $65,000 a year to revenues.

Willever to Manage Western Union.

John C. Willever has been appointed Commercial General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with headquarters in New York. Mr. Willever has been actively identified with the management of the company for many years, and resigned as Secretary some time ago to develop the cable business.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 9.—Incorporated today:

San Jose and twenty-four other steamship corporations, to carry on business of ship owners in the coastwise trade and with ports in Cuba, West Indies, Central and South America; capital as per value; to begin business with $1,000 each. The ships were recently placed under American registry. The incorporators are Andrew W. Preston, M. D. Keith, H. G. Lerick, K. H. McLaren, E. W. Cox, E. W. Palmer, F. R. Swift. Corporation Trust Co., 67 Wall St., attorney for the corporations.

Electro-Phonograph Co., attachment for cranking or winding graphophones, $200,000; S. B. and C. R. Johnson, F. Myers, 585 Manhattan Ave.

George A. Hawa, Inc., petroleum and products, $50,000; S. Bandman, P. A. Hawa, M. J. Martin, New Rochelle.

Spencerport Apple Products Co., Spencerport, $36,000; C. H. Ross, F. M. Harroun, Gilbert N. Trebia.

Marquette Coal Co., Albany, $25,000; C. C., H., S. E. and W. D. Verner.

K. L. Lunch, restaurant, $10,000; H. M. Wiest, C. and M. Schuck, 606 W. 145 St.

Peerless Pet Co., $5,000; A. Schneller, E. M. Grossman, H. Selnik, 90 Pinehurst Av.

Hallbauer Hardman Mfg. Co., Schenectady, lamps, burners, fixtures, $10,000; A. B. Van Voast, T. Hardman, A. J. Hallbauer.

Riester Printing Co., Buffalo, $20,000; M., K. and W. M. Riester, J. T. Paff, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Marlborough Amusement Co., motion pictures, $10,000; Mrs. Wilmes, A. C. and M. Hansen, 56A Hamilton Pl., B'klyn.

Osterman Co., Rochester, clothing, shoes, haberdashery, $10,000; P. and L. B. F. Osterman, Alastair Fischer, Buffalo.

Guterman-Lewin Co., advertising, motion pictures, $10,000; S. Cohen, F. Lewin, L. H. Guterman, 175 E. 93 St.

Paul De Martini Co., Utica, Macaroni, alimentary paste, $10,000; F. Casalnelli, J. B. and F. De Martini, 207 Sullivan St.

Cosmopolitan Investing Corpn., realty, $10,000; A. Rolandelli, J. Cacola, F. M. Hill, 203 B'way.

511 Madison Av., Inc., realty construction, contracting, $5,000; H. Stahl, M. S. Mark, M. Gottlieb, 511 Madison Av.

Drubin Funeral Car Co., motor vehicles, $10,000; A. Schneeweis, H. and A. W. Drubin, 197 W. 28 St.

Harris Mfg. Co., parfum products, chemicals, $5,000; H. R. Green, C. and F. Meyer, 205 Pearl St.

Multiplex Co., photographic, lithographic photo engraving, printing, $5,000; C. E. Ramvies, T. A. Penfney, H. E. Gewert, Louisville, Ky.

Syriam A. Rosenblum, novelties, $5,000; V. Shaker, J. Rosenblum, B. A. Greenberg, 891 Dumont Av., B'klyn.

Authentications Aldens Successors, Ltd., London, Eng., to deal in rubber, gutta percha, caoutchouc, Brazil nuts, produce, $500,000; rep., F. W. Dunbar, 290 B'way; George Joyce Co., Ltd., London, Eng., diamond merchants, diamond tools, and dies, steel makers, $20,000; rep., Vernon S. Jepson, 49 W. 33 St.

Capital reductions: Lake Erie Boiler Compound Co., Buffalo, $100,000 to $50,000; Land Owners Co., B'klyn, $100,000 to $25,000.

Dissolutions: J. Hasenthal, N. Y.; Micromeson Dyne Co., N. Y.; I. & Blumenthal Co., N. Y.; Peerless Oil Co., N. Y.; Marlborough Amusement Co., N. Y.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the fourth week of August show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately.

Two roads.....	$1,478,582	+	$174,275
Nineteen roads....	11,656,559	—	1,305,175
Total (21 roads)	13,090,041	—	1,130,970

CHICAGO & ALTON for July—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Op. revenue...	1,270,487	1,337,066	$77,618
Op. expenses..	831,887	881,405	49,518
Net op. rev....	$38,600	$455,970	$*127,136
Taxes	44,000	50,000	*5,000
Oper. income, taxes deduct.	$94,916	$99,970	$*13,063
Mis. chgs. and crdts. to inc.,			
Net deb.....	$9,149	$4,480	$*4,627
Bal. available for interest..	$44,778	$63,488	$*9,719

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for August—

Gross	5,766,800	5,667,121	$*32,900
8 mos. gross..	12,184,613	11,056,080	*100,483
*Decrease.			

WESTERN PACIFIC for July—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$61,288	$58,154	$*36,866
Net after tax..	24,429	151,779	*127,349

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for August—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	800,397	892,980	*$92,582
2 mos. gross..	1,718,888	1,906,810	15,978

YOUNGSTOWN & OHIO RIVER for July—

Gross earn....	$4,620	$1,089	$3,531
Net aft. taxes.	2,116	1,693	423
Bal. aft. chgs. and pf. divs.	1,480	1,257	223
*Decrease.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MUSKOGEE GAS AND ELECTRIC for the year ended July 31—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earn....	$272,677	$181,834	$90,843
Net aft. taxes.	$124,943	$114,896	9,947
Bal. aft. chgs. and pf. divs.	$1,689	$7,494	$*5,804
*Decrease.			

Consult The New York Times INDEX, an encyclopedia of the news items published in The New York Times, and a guide to all newspapers. Keep it on your library table and office desk. Issued quarterly. $3 per vol., or $4 per year. Times Square, N. Y.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, 1914.

	Corp. Stock Notes.	Rev. Bonds and Bills.	Special Rev. Bonds.
Outstanding Aug. 31.....	$37,017,180.72	$18,197,681.90	$5,062,625
Net increase.....	1,581,000.00		48,000.00
Outstanding Sept. 5.....	$38,598,180.72	$18,197,681.90	$5,110,625
Cash balance Sept. 5.....	4,116,687.48		
Net obligations.....	$34,482,493.24		

WIRELESS 'PHONES FOR UNION PACIFIC

Railroad Ready to Install Complete System for Line and Overland Trains.

WILL HAVE 100-MILE RADIUS

Dr. Millener Tells of New Apparatus—Trains Always Under Control of Dispatcher.

Dr. F. H. Millener, experimental engineer of the Union Pacific Railway, who for nine years has been conducting experiments for the railway at Omaha, Neb., in composite wireless and wire telephony, announced yesterday at the Holland House that he had developed his apparatus so that it was now commercially practicable in all respects, and that a complete system of communication was ready to be installed on Union Pacific and overland trains.

Dr. Millener's plans contemplate the establishment of wireless stations at Grand Island and North Platte, Neb.; Cheyenne and Green River, Wyo., and Ogden, Utah. Atmospheric, static and magnetic conditions have been studied in that territory for nine years. At Green River a tower 200 feet tall will be placed on the high butte just back of the station, and with a five-kilowatt generator at Cheyenne and a ten-kilowatt generator at Green River, the difficulties of the Rockies will be overcome.

"With our apparatus, which is protected by nineteen patents, we can talk to a moving train 100 miles away from a station," said Dr. Millener yesterday at the Holland House. "We can call to a moving train and hit it every time; we can talk back from the train; we can talk from car to car—this by wire, of course—and when a train is in a station we can talk to and from it by long distance; moreover, when the train moves out, we can keep up the long distance conversation with it.

"The Union Pacific anticipates tremendous transcontinental travel next year, and the installation of the composite apparatus insures safety in travel. Trains will be under control of the dispatcher at all times, instead of merely when they are receiving orders at a station.

"By careful investigation and experimentation we have avoided the mistakes which might be made in trying to put an ordinary ship apparatus on a train. Our apparatus has been carefully worked out in every detail. The antenna consist of two wires running the full length of each car, with connections with other cars at the ends. Our system is made workable by the fact that we do not have to depend upon storage batteries for our electricity, for the illumination of trains on the Union Pacific is supplied by a generator in the baggage car.

"Some advantages the installation will give are that we shall be able to reach a whole right of way at any time, whether the wires are down or not; we shall be able to talk to a passenger train at any time, whether it is in motion or not; we shall do away with the 'bread line' on trains; and I may tell you that people who travel on transcontinental trains will appreciate the advantage of simply ordering reservations in the dining car from their own cars instead of having to travel the entire length of a train two or three times before they can get seats. Besides, the cost of equipping a train will be merely nominal. In case of a bad washout repair outfit can be quickly equipped with a small set of apparatus and run from either side of the washout and keep in communication with stations, thus avoiding the necessity of putting up a special wire, which is necessary at present."

Guggenheim Dividend Fully Earned.

With the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the stock of the Guggenheim Exploration Company yesterday the company issued a statement calling attention to the fact that notwithstanding the dividend increase in the second quarter of this year, the payment just declared would be made from current earnings and not from surplus. This is true of other Guggenheim companies which have declared dividends recently.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

43 Exchange Place

Boston NEW YORK Chicago

HIGGINSON & CO., London

Investment Securities

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, dividends and interest reported of the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

Full name of depositor or shareholder, last known residence or Post Office address of depositor or shareholder, date of original deposit, amount of deposit:

Acheson, Frederick C., Trustee u. w. Wm. Acheson, 230 5th Av., N. Y. City, Jany 26, '09..... $173.63

American Pub. Corp., Authors Rep., 521 Av., John Farrell, Secy., 20 Vesey St., N. Y. City, Jany. 15, 1909..... 300.00

American Pub. Corp., Authors Rep., 521 Av., John Jarvis Secy., 20 Vesey St., N. Y. City, Nov. 20, 1896..... 442.00

Bay State Gas Co., (Coupon acs.) 1st Series, Boston, Mass., Jul. '09..... 868.34

Becker, O. G., Trus. O. G. & E. Schulhoff & Co., 120 W. 39th St., N. Y. City, Dec. 21, '01..... 105.61

Bellamy, F. F. Rec., Hannah Annie Beam, 204 Montague St., B'klyn, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1907..... 96.61

Birnbaum, J. J. Admr., 146 W. 28th St., N. Y. City, Sept. 1, 1898..... 50.00

Blackall, F. S., Trus. Prindle Fuse Co., 38 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City..... 60.80

Booty, Edw. R., Referee, 4 Chandler St., Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1894..... 171.90

Brown, Lizzie, Admx., E. M. Brown (Surety &c.) 1,870 Third Av., N. Y. City, Nov. 1, 1894..... 469.97

Braun, L. H., Assignee, 14 Duane St., N. Y. City, Oct. 20, 1897..... 97.44

Brewster, Chas. O., Admr., c. t. a., Wallace Brewster, 1 Bowne St., N. Y. City, Oct. 18, 1888..... 77.69

Brown, H. P. F. Ford, Kobbe and Alfred Ray, Trustees, address unknown..... 97.71

Burritt, E. F., Trus. Mable Bros., 143 Liberty St., N. Y. City, Jany. 28, 1908..... 98.70

Crowell, Mary Mallard, 24 St. William St., N. Y. City, May 2, 1910..... 76.40

Cappa, Concer Co., c. o. Waldo Sprague, 1786 Broadway, N. Y. City, Nov. 1, 1898..... 109.00

Cedar Falls & Minn. R. R. Co., Committee, c. o. Illinois Cent. R. R. Co., 224 Broadway, N. Y. City, March 1, 1898..... 710.69

Century Publishing Co., 29 Wall St., N. Y. City, May 31, 1900..... 61.11

Colonial Club, (Coupon acs.) New York City, Dec. 24, 1901..... 458.00

Covington & Macon R. R. Co., (Coupon acs.) Macon, Ga., Feb. 1, 1839..... 90.00

De Kalb Ave. & North Beach R. R. Co., c. o. Duncan P. Cannon, Treas., New Island & Shore R. R. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1898..... 1,014.88

Denver, Texas, Ft. Worth R. R. Co., c. o. The Texas & Southern Ry Co., R. T. James, Secy & Treas., 17th & Curtis Sts., Denver, Colo., Oct. 20, 1913..... 125.00

Denver, Texas & Gulf (Coupon acs.) Denver, Colo., Sep. 30, 1889..... 5,475.00

Dillon, Bridget E., Admx., (Surety &c.) 1 Warren St., N. Y. City, Jul. 13, 1898..... 497.85

Essex Passenger Ry Co., (Coupon acs.) Newark, N. J., Apr. 30, 1894..... 75.00

Excelsior Fire Ins. Co., Policy Holders' Trust (By order of Supreme Court, N. Y.) Sep. 22, 1884..... 988.97

Field, Estate of Cyrus W., (E. B. Lord & D. Lord, Exrs.) c. o. N. Y. Quay Co., 27 Pine St., N. Y. City, Oct. 24, 1899..... 601.00

First Mortgage Committee Richmond & Allegheny R. R. Co., c. o. Nassau Nat. Bank, Jackson Sq. Br., 125 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Dec. 31, 1858..... 2,712.05

Fuller, Jr., Paul, Trustee, Alfred M. Lamar, 71 Broadway, N. Y. City, Jany. 14, 1898..... 944.51

Garrison, Katherine R., 218 5th Ave., N. Y. City, Aug. 8, 1887..... 128.97

Gaunt Mining Mfg. Co., (Stockholders unknown to Co.) payable upon surrender of 8th Aug., '93, 1893..... 615.20

Gillender, A. V., Estr., W. Van Dyck, 2 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Mar. 27, 1893..... 130.17

Gomez, Adelaide, Admx. Est. M. M. O'Cain, (Surety &c.) 22 E. 110th St., N. Y. City, Apr. 1, 1890..... 271.88

Grand Valley Irrigating Co., Denver, Colorado, Jul. 15, 1887..... 368.80

Great River Coal & Coke Co., (Coupon acs.) Seattle, Washington, Jany. 1, 1894..... 80.00

Griffiths, W. R., Admr., 222 Broad-way, N. Y. City, Mar 8, 1893..... 80.00

Horseman's Protective & Mens Town-ship Improved Ry Co., 2345 St., N. Y., Room 512, Sep. 22, 1907..... 87.75

Horton, S. Dana, Estate, 45 Broadway, c. o. E. J. Horton, Mar. 18, 1898..... 52.22

Hutchins, H. H., Recr. Landfield Bros., 56 William St., N. Y. City, Nov. 1, 1904..... $74.53

Importers & Traders Club, 13 Cedar St., N. Y. City, Mar. 8, 1891..... 120.70

Joy, C. H., Admr. Est. of C. Walker, Valentine, Dec'd., Walker St., N. Y. City, Feb. 10, 1886..... 237.80

Kimball, R. C., Canton, O., Aug. 4, 1869..... 67.64

Lange, E. Special Dep. U. S. 12th St., N. Y. City, Jany. 2, 1894..... 177.13

Logan, Wm. Est. Wm. Logan, Exr., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Apr. 1, 1896..... 89.23

Lowden, Jane Mary, c. o. Jay Lee, Hotel Plaza, N. Y. City, Jany. 14, 1898..... 75.00

McAbee, Jas. Trus. Ed. Leslie Preston Co., 41 William St., N. Y. City, Dec. 10, 1903..... 148.00

Merrill, Geo. Address unknown, Aug. 4, 1892..... 100.11

Meta, Anton, Trustee, 378 5th Av., N. Y. City, Jul. 23, 1906..... 484.55

Miller, Warner, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City, June 10, 1898..... 156.39

Murphy, Jane, Guardian, 350 Sumpter Av., Jersey City, Apr. 15, 1862..... 92.00

Munson, Estate C. A., (Jas. Mc-Emlich, E. K. Brown, Exrs.) 199 & 11Tst St. & 198 Nassau St., N. Y., Jan. 19, 1900..... 70.76

New N. Y. & N. R. Co. Receiv. c. o. No. 2 (Asst. Int.) 14 Wall Street, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1895..... 191.97

N. Y. Pioche Mining Co., 71 Broadway, N. Y., Room 513, June 18, 1872..... 497.90

Norfolk & Va. Beach R. R. Co., (Coupon.) Norfolk, Va., June 30, 1899..... 220.00

Northwestern Guaranty Loan Co., 14 Wall St., N. Y. City, Jany. 25, 1890..... 202.76

O'Dell, Geo. W., Committee Cornelia O'Dell, (Surety & Co.) Cornelia O'Dell, 245 W. 28th St., N. Y. City, Dec. 9, 1890..... 96.81

O'Neill, Bridget, Admx. C. Nolan, (Surety &c.) 250 W. 35th St., N. Y. City, Mar. 16, 1901..... 52.57

Pacific Coast Co., (Coupon June, 1908,) 16 Wall St., N. Y. City, May 24, 1893..... 50.00

Pan Handle Rwar Co., (Coupon.) Address unknown, Dec. 30, 1898..... 175.00

Pecos Valley R. R. Co., (Coupon.) Pecos, Texas, Sep. 25, 1893..... 200.00

Pollock, Goodwin & Cutting, Trust, Address unknown, Nov. 15, 1890..... 128.50

Port Royal Co., (Coupon a. c.,) 110 New England Building, Cleveland, O., Oct. 22, 1898..... 50.00

Prout & Pirnie, Admrs., c. o. Crawford Morris Goodwin, 29 Liberty St., N. Y. City, June 30, 1897..... 521.96

Peyser, Bernard, & Mrs. Peyser, Admrs., c. o. H. W. Unger, 116 Broadway, N. Y. City, Mar. 14, 1898..... 50.68

Rhinelander, Thos. N., Trus. J. Y. Schaefer Co., 49 Wall St., N. Y. City, Apr. 1, 1904..... 59.04

Richmond Brick & Tile Co., Address unknown, Oct. 4, 1900..... 58.97

Robaut, G. L. F., Assignee Harrison & Co., 287 Broadway, N. Y. City, Sep. 14, 1898..... 1,078.69

Rogers, H. H., Treas., c. o. Rogers Locomotive Co., in liq., Paterson, N. J., Feby. 15, 1901..... 94.01

Rosenbaum, Estate A. E., Jas. A. Lichtenstein, Exr., 147 Water St., N. Y. City, Mar. 24, 1902..... 493.75

St. Louis & Chicago R. R. Co., Springfield, Ill., May 15, 1900..... 109.04

Sanford & Lake Bustin R. R. Co., (Coupon a. c.,) Jacksonville, Fla., May 1, 1899..... 80.00

San Joaquin Elec. Co., (Coupon.) San Joaquin Lt. & Power Co., 209 Garland Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 1, 1896..... 60.00

Schittenhelm, Wm. Admr. Est Celia Schittenhelm, (Surety &c.,) 233 East 9th St., N. Y. City, Mar. 14, 1901..... 58.25

Scudder, Townsend, Gdn. E. R. Coe, (Surety a. c.,) 181 Broadway, N. Y. City, Aug. 15, 1908..... 89.50

Smith, Jas. H., (Surviving Partner,) 150 W. 61st St., N. Y. City, June 8, 1899..... 144.82

Spirits Distributing Co., (Coupon a. c.,) 26 Wall St., N. Y. City, Mar. 15, 1897..... 906.25

Spirits Distributing Co., Div. 12, 1914, 9th, (Coupon a. c.,) Wall St., N. Y. City, Mar. 15, 1897..... 717.00

Spirits Distributing Co., Inc., Pfd. Stk., (Coupon a. c.,) 26 Wall St., N. Y. City, Apr. 21, 1899..... 189.00

Standard Rope & Twine Co., (Coupon a. c.,) 299 Broadway, N. Y. City, Jany. 1, 1897..... 4,020.00

Stanton, E. F., Trustee, 61 Pine St., N. Y. City, Dec. 10, 1898..... 58.45

Taylor, Ellsworth, Admr., H. W. Taylor, Surety c. o. Ellsworth S. Taylor, Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y., Jany. 16, 1899..... 84.94

Tuttle, Chas. C., Trus. Kent Levitzky & Rector Pl., N. Y. City, Mar. 8, 1897..... 82.64

Van Dyck, Jas., Admr. G. G. Van Duzer, (Surety a. c.,) 164 Franklin Street, Astoria, L. I., Apr. 26, 1893..... 107.74

Chase, Geo. Clark Co., (Coupon a. c.,) Wm. Dinsmore, Pres., 60 Cedar St., N. Y. City, Dec. 1, 1893..... 170.00

Van Duzer, W. H., Chas. G. Van Duzer, Exrs. Est. G. G. Van Duzer, 2 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Apr. 1, 1893..... 190.79

Weltner, Ignatius, Assignee, H. Stuer, (Surety a. c.,) 94 Broadway, N. Y. City, Nov. 1, 1893..... 151.27

Welch, J. A., Assignee, Joseph A. Welch, Sub. Assy., Albany Whitier, 130 B'way & 299 Broadway, N. Y. City, Nov. 1, 1893..... 99.31

Wheeling & Lake Erie Rway Co., 165 Broadway, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1886..... 80.00

Williams, J. M., 478 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga., Jany. 1, 1898..... 187.78

Fowler, Georgiana, Extrx., 476 Main St., Orange, N. J., c. o. C. D. Adams, 30 Liberty St., N. Y. City..... 221.41

Gould, Jay, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City, June 11, 1886..... 70.00

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

D. E. POMEROY, Vice President, and G. W. BENTON, Treasurer, of the Central Trust Company, a trust company located and doing business in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is a full, true and correct statement of the unclaimed deposits, dividends and interest not previously reported by the Bankers Trust Company made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law as shown by the books of said trust company on the first day of August, 1914.

D. E. POMEROY, Vice President.
G. W. BENTON, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 8th day of September, 1914.

WILLIAM F. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

EDWARD BRODRICK,
Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. County No. 68, New York Register's No. 8,190. Term expires March 30, 1915.

[Seal of Notary.]

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO. The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, September 23d, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock Noon, for the following purposes, viz.: To vote upon the question whether the Board of Directors shall be reduced from seven to five members, to elect five Directors to hold office for a term of three years, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

New York, Sept. 10th, 1914.

New York, N. Y., September 8, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the International Exposition Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, on Monday, September 14, 1914, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Co. September 10, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 1st day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

F. W. BALDWIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS, dividends and interest reported of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY, 54 Wall St., N. Y. City, on the first day of August, 1914, made in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, Sections 134 and 219.

Full name of depositor or shareholder, last known residence or Post Office address of depositor or shareholder, date of original deposit, amount of deposit:

Americus Automatic Tube Co., 25 Broad St., Nov. 1906..... $71.66

Atlantic Dock Co., c. o. C. N. Y. Dock Co., 10 Bridge St., N. Y., June, 1898..... 1,134.14

Atlantic Securities Co., 33 Wall St., N. Y. C., May, 1902..... 123.55

T. P. Bisland, 108 Sixth Av., N. Y. C., July, 1904..... 122.14

Baring, Magoun & Co., New York, Jan., 1900..... 943.82

S. Borchardt, 223 West 106d St., N. Y. C., Oct., 1906..... 79.97

R. W. Chanler, Knickerbocker Club, N. Y. C., Nov., 1901..... 133.74

Colonial Trust Co., 125 William St., N. Y. C., June, 1906..... 84.45

Consolidated Ry. Elect. Lig. & Eng. Co., 100 Broadway, N. Y. C., Apr., 1900..... 84.56

Calvert Cloth Co., 317 Broadway, N. Y. C., Sept., 1900..... 68.19

J. H. Chittenden, Dec., 1901..... 65.00

Crosby & Bond, Mgrs., c. o. O. T. Crosby, Warrentown, Va., Apr., 1899..... 4,687.87

Caldwell & Smith, Memphis, Tenn., Nov., 1906..... 84.20

Crosby, Lieb & Stevens, c. o. O. T. Crosby, Warrentown, Va., June, 1900..... 2,968.08

C. S. Curtiss, Trustee, 25 Liberty St., N. Y. C., July, 1905..... 61.94

Dick

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Monday.....6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Coat and Suit Trade Busy.

Predictions made earlier in the season concerning a possible shortage of merchandise have good chances now to be fulfilled in the coat and suit trade. Operations were so much delayed by the style uncertainty and initial buying was so light that manufacturers are rushed with orders at present and expect to be busy for some time to come. Those who were fortunate enough to prepare for a large season by placing more than their usual orders for dress goods report that the outlook was never better. Some sections of the country are not purchasing as freely as in the past, but this falling off is made up by the larger bills obtained from other districts. It is the prevailing opinion in the trade that there will be enough fabric to go around, even though higher prices indicate a possible shortage.

Knit Goods Business Behind.

According to reports from jobbers, there is considerable difference between the amount of business done in Fall and Winter knit goods this year and last at this time, and it is on the wrong side of the books. Last year a big spot business was being done, but little activity was visible yesterday. This applied as much to hosiery as to underwear. The only sort of hose that is selling at all well just now is a novelty Persian stripe effect for use with street and dancing dresses. These hose have a single vari-colored stripe about an inch wide running around them at the calf. Most of the road men have left for their territories with Spring lines, but little has been heard from them as yet.

Export Situation Improves.

At least so far as transportation is concerned, the local export situation has improved materially. One of the large cotton goods houses reported yesterday that it had in the last week sent goods to all of the regular trading countries save Germany. In other words, this trade is now in as nearly normal condition as it can be in view of the chaotic state of credit. There are still some nibbles being made at cotton duck suitable for war purposes, but inquiries are usually from other than Governmental interests and nothing has yet come of any of them. Business on the whole is not active, the only bright spot at the moment being Cuba. Some South American buyers, who usually go to Manchester about this time of the year, have been here in the last few days for goods, but the financial situation has put a temporary quietus on all this kind of business.

Silk Troubles Exaggerated.

Belief was expressed in silk circles yesterday that some of the difficulties brought about by the European war have been exaggerated in the trade. A man who is in close touch with all phases of the situation gave it as his opinion that shortly shipments out of Japan of the raw material will be resumed in practically a normal manner so far as this country is concerned. The trouble over the rate of exchange also will be solved before long, this man said. He added that the cutting off of the market in Europe for Japan's chief export product will have the effect of arousing the Japanese to the necessity of getting raw supplies into this country. The trade is also said to be in a much better condition to meet the present situation than would have been the case last year, when the silk business was agitated by tariff revision and the Paterson strike.

Bad for Delicatessen.

The troubles of importers of canned goods, which have been many since the start of the European war, took a new turn yesterday when several of the big firms in this city received cable advices that consignments of French, Belgian, and English goods had been confiscated by the militarist authorities for the immediate needs of the armies. One house here representing the only factory in Belgium packing sardines received word that the entire production of the concern has been requisitioned by the Belgian Government, while a consignment of Portuguese sardines transshipped via England has been taken over by the Government there. German firms supplying local importers with food products have notified their connections here that they will be unable during the continuance of the war to fill orders they have on hand or contract for future deliveries.

Crockery Buying Eases Off.

After several weeks of much activity in the line of buying, quiet has again descended on the wholesale crockery and glassware trade. The potters have been found to be doing a much better business than the trade men, but the latter expect to do well when the duplicates begin to come in. Business taken by the potters for immediate delivery is large, as they refuse to book forward orders at current prices, and the buyers do not want to hold off and have to pay the required advances. Some good business has been done in cut glass, but the best part of it has been on high-class goods. Imports are declining under the first effects of the war, but this is not expected to continue on English and French wares. Japanese business is not expected to be interrupted by the entrance of that country into the European conflict. A peculiar feature of the situation is the broken condition of certain lines of tea ware, many of which cannot be replaced for some little time.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

DOORAS & DRIVAS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Peter Dooras and Peter Drivas, who compose the firm of Dooras & Drivas, confectioners, formerly at 305 Sixth Avenue, and 37 Cortlandt Street, also at Perth Amboy, N. J. Liabilities are $2,000, and assets estimated at $900.

POST & ROSENKRANTZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Post and Morris Rosenkrantz, who compose the firm of Post & Rosenkrantz, manufacturing furriers at 51 West Twenty-seventh Street.

MAX POSNICK.—Judge Mayer has appointed Harry Cohenman receiver for Max Posnick, dealer in furniture, 104 and 106 Essex Street, bond $3,000, with authority to continue business fifteen days.

ISRAEL SUMMER.—Judge Mayer has appointed George Feinberg receiver for Israel Summer, dealer in watches at 74 Fourth Street, bond $500. Assets are estimated at $1,000.

HENRY I. COHEN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Henry I. Cohen, manufacturer of wrists and neckbands at 1,270 Broadway, show liabilities $7,490 and assets $5,765, consisting of stock, $2,200, machinery and fixtures, $1,700, and accounts $1,865.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. CHICAGO.—Jake W. Dickson, a salesman; voluntary petition; liabilities, $15,507; assets, $10,401.

South Side Liquor Company; an involuntary petition has been filed by behalf of the California Winery Company and others; liabilities and assets not given.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

JUDGE MAYER yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Lambert, Shinbut & Rubin, cloak manufacturers at 326 Canal Street, liabilities $7,765, and to Morris Katzberg, dry goods at 1,760 Washington Avenue, liabilities $2,143.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrens, Mortimer H.; Little Warner, and Alfred H. Abrens—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co., $7,841.
Brown, James—Southwestern Surety Ins. Co., $500.
Balocchi, Stephen J.—B. F. Gundrum Co., $324.
Carpenter, E. Steven—Elson & Bowne, Inc., $624.
Coon, Clarence J.—Salt Springs National Bank, $470.
Cohen, Elias A.—Mark Rafalsky & Co., $139.
Chapman, Henry B.—S. Heloscki, $177.
Cohen, Montague—Hellenberg, Ella.
Clover, Frank E.—A. Clermont, $1,622.
Columbia Trading Stamp Co.—Sarah Wolfon, John, $123.
Delaney, John T.—Bowling Post Job Printing Office, $108.
Durant, Paul—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $107.
Da Vina, Charles—Adolph Neuss & Co., $114.
De Hart, James—G. Sweum, $186.
Forster, Marie—H. A. Collins, Jr., $232.
Fora Stores, Inc.—George Herzfeld & Co., $87.
Farrell, John G.—J. F. Kavanagh, $168.
Green, James C.—106 Park Av. Co., Inc., $1,000.
Gilbert, Morris and Felix—Bank of U. S., $150.
Hollander, Isador—B. H. Bayer, $193.
Hagemann Construction Co.—American Surety Co., $1,332.
Kaiser, Dora—F. S. Coughlin et al., $251.
Lifschitz, Chas. H.—Eastman Machine Co., $125.
Lazarus, Joseph—City of New Rochelle, $1,170.
Lowry, William A.—J. Rae Clarke, $211.
Matchless Vacuum Cleaner Co.—National Journal and Engineer, $315.
Michaud, Alfred C.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co., $1,648.
McCarty, Edward G.—F. Niehl, $324.
Michaud, Alfred C.—F. Appleheim, $194.
Muller, Xavier—Geyer Printing Co., $1,161.
McGuire, Minnie—Dr. Wm. Lee, $100.
Moore Simon Realty Holding Corp.—L. Malcolson, $301.
Modern American Laundry Co.—J. T. Stanley, $107.
O'Neill, Joseph M.—E. Nelson, $265.
Onstead, Harry, Arthur Schaeffer, and Michele Andino—W. H. Bloodgood and others, $168.
Orr, Charles S.—Child Lumber Corp., $130.
Pell, Sarah C.—Latimer Trust, $185.
Rissi, Nicolas—A. Gatto, $93.
Robert Cassidy & Co., Inc.—G. Engel, $1,189.
Retalla, Rosina, and Philip—Witthaus Bros., $207.
Schultz, William P.—F. H. Fouesen & Co., $101.
Sartenberger, Noell W.—A. E. Davis, $811.
Sweet, Barnard—J. N. Morawetz, $141.
Sachs, Adelbert—J. V. Wilson and others, $126.
Seymour, Daniel, and Lewis F. Thurnauer, executors—New York and Philadelphia Syrup of Figs Co., $1,000; Smith, $1,646.
Speckt, Augustus R.—John F. Holland Construction Co., $168.
Vaudeville Comedy Club—E. Solomon Sons, $107.
Westerbury, Lawrence—E. Van Horn and others, $250.
Wertheim, Max, Abraham Koppman, and William Jastkowitz—M. Gross, $262.
Weingmann, Ernest—I. H. Woods, $402.
Zacharias, Mitchell—Wm. Rosenblatt and Paul Durand—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $1,000.

In Brooklyn County.

Cuomo, Antonio, and Monaccello Alvino—Angelo—G. S. Boehm $177
Hilbain, Charles, and Hilbain Co.—M. Kahn and others $114
Moore Simon Realty Holding Corporation—Napoleon $301

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

Rossdeal Building Co.—Michael Mooney Construction Co., Nicholas Keating, Ella Gundlach, and Henry Gundlach—J. Cesarone, June 18, 1914, $376.
Pilgrim, Yuliu and Manhattan Leasing Co., June 18, 1914, $153.
Folding Seating Co.—American Radiator Co., Sept. 27, 1913, $506.
Kinney, Miss C. and Murdock—S. F. Shaney, May 21, 1914, $177.
Wolfsfeld, Louis—C. Bernstein, March 30, 1912, $225.
Solomon, Nathan—I. Sarvet, Sept. 4, 1914, Transcript, $3,000.
Solomon, Nathan—Ben Co—M. Martell, Feb. 4, 1914, Transcript, $1,351.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Operations in wheat were very light yesterday, owing to a holiday at Chicago and at several of the other interior markets. Local quotations were nominally unchanged, while in Minneapolis and Duluth prices advanced ¼ to 1½; the Southwestern markets were 1 to 1⅜c higher, and Winnipeg gained 1½ to 2½c. Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease east of the Rockies of 4,596,000 bushels, but other points showed an increase, and world stocks gained 6,975,000 bushels for the week, compared with an increase of 8,516,000 bushels last year. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.19½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.13½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.19½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.22, all nominal, ocean insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
September	...	...	1.24½	1.24½	99⅜	99⅜
December	...	...	1.30¾	1.30¾	99¼	99¼

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were largely nominal owing to the holiday in Chicago, but in the Southern markets quotations were lower. Bradstreet's visible increased 1,030,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 471,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 Yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, coast, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and strictly prime Argentine at the nominal, delivered.

OATS.

Underlying conditions in the oats market remained practically unchanged. Bradstreet's visible increased 1,617,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 37@37½c; No. 3 white, 36½@37c; ordinary mixed, 35½@36c; ordinary clipped white, 35½@36c; fancy clipped white, 36@37c, all elevator.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive, and prices were largely nominal, owing to the holiday in Chicago, although the advance in hog markets gave prices a steady tone. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 12,000; estimated for Thursday, 30,000. Kansas City received 6,000 and Omaha 4,000.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil showed a steadier tone, owing to less pressure to sell, and influenced by a show of strength in the crude position. September closed 8 points net lower, while the other months were 2 to 4 points higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Spot	.....	.....	8.75@8.87	8.80
September	8.84	8.85	8.75@8.87	8.80
October	8.91	8.88	8.96@8.98	8.93
November	8.95	8.91	8.96@8.98	8.93
December	8.92	8.94	8.95@8.97	8.88
January	8.98	8.95	8.96@8.97	8.88
February	.....	.....	8.95@8.96	8.90
March	9.05	9.04	9.04@9.06	8.98
April	.....	.....	9.16@9.25	9.14

COFFEE.

The local coffee market was dull and very unsettled. Prices on the spot are very irregular and sales are being made entirely on a basis of description and grade. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 11c.

COTTON.

A further improvement was reported in the general tone of the spot cotton situation yesterday. There appears to have been no material improvement in the immediate volume of trade demand, but advices received here from the South suggest that the panicky feeling caused by the closing of the Exchanges and the demoralization of international trade in the very near future of the cotton crop is preparing to market its crop has partially subsided.

No material change was reported in the situation here in reference to the liquidation of old contracts. Liverpool cabled that there had been a sale of 100 bales there on Sept. 8, which under the plan of the conference, would make the total sales of December here at 10.30c, but the cable stated that there had been no balloting for orders since that date. Several local firms have not yet decided their intention of participating in the plan for the liquidation of the international interest, but it is believed that the scheme has been generally accepted. Reports were preparing to market its crop has partially subsided.

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BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 12,826 packages. Prices were advanced ½c on top grades of fresh creamery, and at the higher rates there is moderate trading. Plenty of the secondary qualities and they are not moving very freely. Process, Specialty of dairy, stock rather slow.

Creamery extras, 32@32½c; firsts, 28½@31½c; seconds, 26@28c; thirds, 24@25½c; State, dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 27@29c; common to fair, 23½@27c; process extras, 29@30½c; firsts, 24½@28½c; lower grades, 22½@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 21½@22c; lower grades, 21@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21@22c; lower grades, 19@20½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 28,408 cases. The volume of trade in the line of storage stock and more of the trade is shifting to these. High grades of fresh eggs are scarce and the demand from the better class is continued good. Medium and good value cheap eggs. Middle grades are quiet. Near-by eggs in light supply and firm. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 30@32c; extra firsts, 28@29c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; thirds and dirties, No. 1, 21@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@22c; checks, good to prime, 17@19c; undergrades, 15@16c; refrigerator specials, marks, fancy, charges paid, 27c; firsts, charges paid, 26@26½c; seconds, charges paid, 24½@25½c; undergrades, 23@24c; Pennsylvania, and nearby, henery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 37@38c; henery whites, detective, 32@36c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 30@36c; fancy, 37@38c; undergrades, 29@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery browns, 32@34c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@30c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(A) This character means words or figures *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—Wolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Tolman (Pershery).

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.—Litigated motions.

Schaitkin (U. M. Trimming, Inc.) — Sid Fashion (Fernwick, Inc.)
Dry Sugars (A Vanderbeek, Inc.) — Hy Fey
Arenson (Tobelson, Cohen, etc.) — Corcoran (Hotaling.
Bloch (U. S. Ry. Co.) — Transagline (Geldstone
Dunderdale (Regan. — Ludlam (Ludlam,
Kentsky (Gerhardt. — Inc.) — Inc.
Wynshaw (Ehrlich, Inc.) — Re Wentworth Mfg.
Bell (Loveless, — Webb (Hemperly, Inc.)
Cuba (Acton Life Ins. Co.) — Bebel (Sebel
Re Wilm Avenue. — Re Hudson & Manhattan
Re Martin. (Deceased.) — D'Escomata
Re same. (Hamilton Co.) — Re Cowen (Stacy.
Bradford (Fletcher. — Re Franklin Inv. Co.
Re Wagner. — Same (Liverpool & L. G.
Kirsch (Finkenberg. — Re Mosle (McQuidin.
Brady (CNY. — Same (Gray.
Re Reinmuller. — Damask (Feinberg.
King (Inman. — Rashrouck (Barnes.
Re Brown, (Decd.) — Re Estate (Controller.
Chester (Henry. — Same (Levene.
Re Film Assoc. — Blum (Potomac Ins.
Re same, (Irrevocable.) — Rathbone (Rate Pub.
Re same, (Irrevocable.) — Mayer (Goldberg.
Re same, (Jarche.) — U S Asphalt Jr.
Re same, (Savoy Construction Co.) — D'Escomata
Re same, (Lorain Lumber.) — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Re same, (Zudans Woodworking.) — Re Laughlin (Beverwyck Co.)
Re same, (Samuel.) — People ex rel Dengel (Prendergast.
Re same, (Himelhoch & Co.) — People (Darmstadter.
Re same, (Di Giulio.) — Rosenbaum Co (Nelson.
Wild (Wild. — Rosenberg (T. M. Sterling, G. sold.)
Hehks (Holbrook, C. & R. — Re Mortgage (Bruce.
Re Coley (Queens R. Mill. — Re Nelson (Nelson.
Lentz (Sharpe. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Weeks (Weeks. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Re Hicks. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Re Hicks. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Re Day (Hoch.) — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Re Schiffer. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Ott (Johnson. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Wright (Ed. S of Re-demer. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Case (Case. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Naughton (Cortmeyer & Fenton (Crosbie & C. (2 sets.) — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Re Block. (Fraistatt & Hessman.) — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Heidman (Oakley. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Hirschfield (Yellow T. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)
Henderson (same. — Re Wagner (Bishop Co.)

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Trial Term.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, J.—Wills for probate. Edsell L. Gelb. Philip Schulman. Jose Wymar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finnelly, J.—Litigated motions.

Nathan (Gibbs — Erober (Block.
Mayer (A Fan-Am Film. — Bernstein (Zarnitzky & P.
Werner (Belinsky. — Friedman (Weiss & K.
Koenig (same. — Myrtle (Kramer.
Burns (Rose-Bone Spur. — Newyork (Newyork Novelty.
Block (Cohen. — Kamber & M (Grabbe
Hermann (Queens L'd. — Birdsall (Garden Garage Co.
Rebel (Morgenstein. — Farmers' I. R. E.
Man Leasing (Chapman. — Rosenbaum (Pyle.
Mohr (Minden. — Hasset (Michelsky.
Yahin (Eisen. — Vitter (Solmson.
Turner & Spreck (Rothstein. — Daly (Masterson. — Lawyers Mtge. & T. (Sheppard & A.
Bookman (Lowry. — Bosler (Trend Mar P
Goldstein (Rudinsky. — Same (Same.
Fleischman (Simpson Pub. — Symons (Fels.
Wolken (S. Ay Cook. — Bernstein (Gotham.
Cohen (Yellow Taxi. — Witsent (Goldman.
Silver (Silver. — Salzman (Alberta.
Palmer (Yellow Taxi. — Turner & R (Rothstein.
Goldstein (Rudinsky. — Harris-Silvers-Baker Co (Wyanoke R'lty.
Levine (Trachtenberg. — Dreskel (Saabein.
Cohen (Schwartz. — Dauntless Realty (Lowenthal.
Weiss (Fallon. — Whitfield (Levy.
Whitfield (Levy. — Fred Amerbauer, Inc. (Amerbauer.
Pearlman (Weinstein. — Weinstein (Schlang.

Bronx County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex Parte—Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 18.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Trials—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Olvin, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Olvin, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Olvin, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Frankenheimer (Lamar)—Edward D. Bowling.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex Parte—Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 18.

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Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Olvin, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Olvin, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Olvin, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Frankenheimer (Lamar)—Edward D. Bowling.

For a proper understanding of each nation's reasons for taking part in the war, read the diplomatic correspondence of England and Germany, Russia as the "White Papers." Published in pamphlet form by THE NEW YORK TIMES. On news stands and by mail, 10c. per copy. —Advt.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Compound Seven-eighths Fish Pays Duty as Vegetable.

Larini & Co. have been upheld by the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy as to the component material of chief value in preparations of vegetables and tunny fish. The vegetable portion of the product consists of capers, olives, and vinegar. The Collector held that the vegetables predominated in value, and took duty at the rate of 40 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 222 of the old tariff, as prepared vegetables. The importers were able to convince the board that seven-eighths of the value of the preparations was fish, carrying duty at only 20 per cent., under Paragraph 270.

It was decided that snap fasteners set with imitation precious stones and imported by E. E. Levy were properly assessed under the old law at 35 per cent. ad valorem as millinery ornaments. The goods were claimed dutiable at 60 per cent., as snaps by whatever name known. Judge Sullivan, in overruling the protest, denies that the articles are snaps, as they consist of two pieces, the one fitting into the other, but without snapping.

Several importers asked for a rebate of 5 per cent. on their importations on the ground that the merchandise came to this country in ships of American registry. The evidence failed to support the contention.

Duplicate Dress Business Good.

A good duplicate business is being placed on Fall dresses. The buying at the opening of the season was very light, and there was rather a pessimistic tone to conditions in the trade, but prospects now have brightened up considerably, and the manufacturers are looking forward to a healthy increase over past seasons in the amount of business done. Filling in orders have more than made up for any discrepancy that existed in initial purchases.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A good attendance of buyers from this city and out-of-town visited the sale yesterday by Burling & Dole of a large quantity of heavy and medium weight merchandise for the American Woolen Company. Bidding was active, and good percentages of the regular wholesale value of the goods was received. Several hundred lots of similar merchandise from other concerns was also offered, but the most desirable goods will be held about 800 lots of these goods until today, when the sale will start at 10:30.

The Dinner Committee of the Silk Association of America will meet today in the rooms of the association, 194 Fifth Avenue, to make plans for the forty-third annual dinner of that body. As a rule, the dinner is held on the eve of Lincoln's birthday, and it is probable that this date will be selected for the 1915 gathering.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN—C. G. Hidd, upholstery goods, toys; T. A. Thomas, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Great Northern.
ALTOONA—J. Bergman, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 20th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kahn & Co.; J. Kelly, cloaks; Sonin, 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. S. Sonneborn & Co.; I. Sonneborn, clothing; 2 E. 23d.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Broger, general notes; Hotel Imperial, 32d to 33d Sts. and Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; F. P. Cator, representing; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 534 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; J. H. Brewer, hosiery, notions; Grand.
BINGHAMPTON—Ely, Nelson Brun. & Walden Co.; Miss D. H. Finley, blanks, white goods; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMPTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; G. Fowler, cloaks, suits; 210 5th Av.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' dresses, costumes; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Murphy, infants' wear; Miss Cahill, children's dresses; Miss O'Neill, children's millinery; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Miss Peck, misses' kimonos, underwear, petticoats; Miss Hanaford, ladies' petticoats, underwear; Miss Ring, ladies' dresses, costumes; Mr. Child, millinery; Mr. Bradley, women's, children's suit underwear, gloves, hosiery, men's, boys' furnishings; 5 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. J. Bacon; Miss E. Finn, ladies' dressed coats; Miss Dreyer, ladies' infants' wear; Miss Mallen, furs; W. Wallace, men's ready-to-wear; Miss Lothrop, men's furn. goods, underwear; Miss Greenwood, boys girls' serge dresses, men's suits; 5 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, furs; J. T. Hagan, white goods; J. O'Donnell, tailor-made suits; E. T. Williams, ladies' dressed, 11 Union Square.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; White Co.; M. A. McBride, Miss Cobbaan, Miss A. G. Terry, ready to wear; Mrs. M. M. Wilson, costumes; 40 W. 20th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; H. E. Rust, embroideries, umbrellas; Knickerbocker; H. A. Cook, corsets, petticoats, underwear; Wandell, silks; 5 Union Square.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss D. Killeen, women's wear; 15 E. 20th.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; F. Stewart, motorists' leather goods; Miss Felinsky, toilet goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—T. Brigham, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—H. — Collins, cotton goods; Hoffman House.
BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; I. Smith, representing; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Wm. Holcomb Co.; H. D. Hosmer, carpets; 110 W. 23d.
BUFFALO—Flint & King; G. W. Hart, laces, white goods; F. Bartholomew, furniture; 5 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Rosenberg Co.; C. A. Smith, ready to wear; 1,123 B'way.
BUFFALO—Kennedy & Co.; L. E. Berger, ladies' ready to wear; 9 E. 16th.
BUFFALO—E. H. Klein & Co.; G. G. Klein, ladies' ready to wear; P. J. Sautter, cloaks, suits; 114 W. 18th.
BUFFALO—Hunt & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; H. L. Watts, representing; 41 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Hechtman Millinery and Fur Store; Hechtman Millinery, millinery novelties; 1,544 Park Av.
CHICAGO—Silliman's; C. C. Gunn, cloaks, suits; 114 W. 18th.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. O. Connell, misses' dresses, waists; Mrs. Pope, misses', juniors', children's garments; Miss Wagner, women's waists; 306 Westcott, Evanston, Ill.; Miss Hall, women's wear; 306 Westcott, Evanston, Ill.
CHICAGO—Gage Bros. & Co.; C. B. Tenzis, flowers, feathers; 11 W. 25th.

SUPREME Mandel Laces in Fashion and Values at MAX MANDEL'S 39-47 West 19th Street

Phil Gill Says:—
My dress rooms are the first stopping-place for most Dress Buyers, and many go no further. My Dress Values stop them. Come in and get convinced.
Phil S. Gill, The Dress Value Creator, 30 West 32nd Street, N. Y. In the Heart of the Trade.

David Harris
NEW ADDRESS
Hobart Building, 37th and Broadway
UP-TO-DATE
DRESSES and COSTUMES
from $10 to $50 for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

APRONS Dean's "Lockstitched" Retail 25c to $3
W. H. DEAN CO., 46 East 17th St.

ROBBINS BROTHERS
Wholesale Distributors
Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums, Mattings.
427-429 Broadway, New York.

10,000 ITEMS FOR
5-10-25c STORES.
THE WASHINGTON MILLS,
80 LISPENARD ST.

SACHETS-POT POURI SWEET GRASS
Satin & Ribbon Novelties for Art & Toilet Uses.
E. A. GUTTMAN CO., 189 West 10th. Greenbaum & Bro. Agts., 114 Fifth Ave.

Waists Our showing line of $2.45 Waists in the city at Saturday. SMITH, MEYER & FELDFIELD, 37 West 19th Street.

10,000 ITEMS FOR
5-10-25c STORES.
THE WASHINGTON MILLS,
80 LISPENARD ST.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Salesmen wanted by dress house; open for man covering all territory; only those having large personal following need apply; mention territory covered; correspondence confidential. Address W 85 Times.

SALESMEN wanted by a ladies' coat house that has an established trade; straight commission. Z 224 Times Annex.

Man's women's clothing, general merchandise, novelties to line in South American catalogue; suits desired. Export, La Times.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charges. FIDELITY COLLECTION CO., 9 Park Row. Beekman 5420.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Spring 1393.

BURNHAM ADDRESSING Co. 10-12 E. 13th.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY. 10c to $25.
Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 34 W. Broadway.

AUCTIONEERS
DAILY W. BIOW & CO.
16-18 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer, of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4366.

BLOCK PRINTERS WANTED.
JACOB FRIEDEL,
Telephone Spring 1391. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS.
FELLOWS, 21 Union Sq., wants job infants' sweaters; also job infants' wear.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags, Carpet Bags and Valises. 149 Grand St. Samuel Sherman, 2 Doubrosse St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Waxed Yarns.
WESLEY E. FRANKENHEIMER CO., 311 4th Av.

FALL COATS.
Ladies' Fine Coats, $14.50 worth $18.50; sizes 32 to 42. S. ANDREWS, 1 East 42d.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
718-720 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FURNITURE.
Furniture manufacturers exhibit and display foreign novelties, wholesale, Grand Central Palace.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS.
Hemstitching, Picoting, Tambouring & Finishing
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & SCHAFFENDORF,
146 West 25th Street, Cloaks and Cloth.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing, Mailing. Reliable Printing Co., 29 Ann St. The Corona Co.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS.
H. N. Meltzer & Bro., 31-33 Waverly Pl.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Facsimile, Addressing, Mailing. 1123 B'way. Fitz Hugh Luddington.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Fascinator Feature and Novelties.
H. Shaenman & Co., 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS.
S. Prosky, Manufacturer of Rainproofs, Gabardines, and Children's Rain Capes.
ALL THAT'S NEW
Ribbons
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

Popular Priced VELVET HATS Best Trade
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1205, 31-33 W. 15th St. Selling Agent. Buyers call. Rep. best makers in all branches of headwear.

VELVETS
Velvets exclusively, for the Custom-made and Millinery trades.
M. BRUKENFELD, 710 Broadway, New York.

Do not pass one elsewhere. Come here without delay for Spring Millinery fabrics. SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., Inc., 42 Fourth Ave.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Fin and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

5-10-25c MERCHANDISE

Everything for the 5 and 10c. Store.
Everything for the Bargain Basement.
Everything for the low price end of the department store.
300 MANUFACTURERS' SELECTED LINES.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange,
10-16 West 20th Street, New York

Dealers Supplied at Factory Prices

Clutch Pencils GOLD
Filled, 10-Year, 45 Cents
Regular Price $1.00.
Sent by mail with three extra leads for 50 cents.

STERLING
Silver, 45 Cents
Regular Price $1.00.
Sent by mail with three extra leads for 50 cents.

Nickel Plated 5c
Regular Price 25 cents. Sent by mail with three extra leads for 10 cents. No mail orders for less than 10 cents accepted.

You cannot buy them as cheap elsewhere. Send this ad with coin (wrapped) or money order. STAMPS NOT ACCEPTED.

Charles A. Keene
180 Broadway, New York
Side Entrance Only 180
Doorway Under

3½ CLUTCH PENCIL LEADS IN EACH BOX. PENCIL—5½ LONG—5½ PER BOX.

SALESMEN
wanted by large cloak and suit house reorganizing sales force; are open for year 1915, all territory; only those having large personal following need apply; mention territory covered; correspondence confidential. Address Z 213 Times Annex.

TO THE TRADE ONLY.
10 Kt. Solid Gold Rings set with genuine full-cut white diamonds, in assorted settings.
$27 Per Dozen Net.
Diamond La Vallieres.
These and other designs in 10-kt. Gold (including chain), set with genuine full cut white diamonds and real pearls—$37.50 per dozen (net).
ARONSON BROTHERS,
170 Broadway. Phone Cort. 8811.

To the Trade Only—
Nickel Clutch Pencil, with clip, (as cut,) 5 inches in length, $7.00 per gross. Chased, $1 per gross extra. Supply being limited, order early.
ARONSON BROTHERS,
170 Broadway. Phone Cort. 8811.

DRESSES
We Also Make a Specialty of Dresses FOR MATERNITY WEAR.
LATEST STYLES.
For Immediate Delivery.
J. GLOCKNER & CO.,
In All Conceivable Fabrics and the 116 WEST 39TH STREET.

GIRDLES Prettiest Silks, Newest Novelties
SASHES
Slate & Seiffert
"The Belt House of New York."
48-52 W. 21st St.

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE. MERCHANDISE.

TODAY, Thursday, Sept. 10th, at 10:30 A. M.
Retailers, Jobbers and Department Stores, Attention! $100,000 Valuation
First Quality—Well-Known Beacon Falls Rubber Co.
7,500 Original Cases Men's

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—High pressure and cool weather continues during Wednesday in the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys, the region of the Great Lakes, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and there were frosts Wednesday morning in the Lake region. Temperatures relatively high prevail over the Southern Plains, the Gulf States, and the far Southwest.

There were showers in the Missouri and extreme upper Mississippi Valleys and widely scattered points in the Southeast. In other parts of the country the weather remained fair during the last 24 hours.

There will be showers Thursday and probably Friday in the upper Mississippi Valley and the upper Lake region, and on Friday in the lower Lake region and upper Ohio Valley. In other parts of the country the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, although it will become unsettled Friday in the Middle Atlantic States.

No important temperature change is indicated for any part of the country during the next 48 hours.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest Thursday and Friday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, except variable on the Florida Coast.

FORECAST: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday, Friday, cloudy, warmer.

Western New York—Fair Thursday, Friday unsettled.

Northern New England—Fair Thursday and Friday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
2 A. M.	58	52	4 P. M.	84	64
6 A. M.	62	50	8 P. M.	63	62
9 A. M.	61	54	9 P. M.	60	57
12 M.	68	59	11 P. M.	58	54

This thermometer is 814 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 63; for corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 69.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 56. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 50 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.21 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.32 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
1:26-9	Oliver St., J. Reichel & Co., Slight	
3:06-328-326	W. 24 St.; John Walsh...	Slight
6:30-8	Av., near 104 St....	$1,000
9:10-136	Eldridge St.; Sam'l Harriman...	Slight
10:10-707	E. 169 St.; F. Duke...	$500
10:25-349	Cambreling Av.; Salvatore Tape	Slight
10:35-844	E. 21 St.; Mr. Metaxer...	Slight
11:30-214	Bradhurst Av.; Ged. Tadbert...	Slight
11:30-1	E. 155 St.; R. Keane...	Slight
P. M.		
12:45-535	E. 83 St.; Mrs. M. Stuber...	Slight
12:45-39	front of 39 W. 32 St.; Max Ehrlich	$1,000
2:00-1,521	3 Av.; not given...	Slight
2:00-227	E. 119 St.; Abr. Maurco...	$25
2:15-157	Orchard St.; Mrs. Seaman...	$500
4:30-380	W. 116 St.; Bonn...	Slight
4:55-512	W. 17 St.; Con. Gas. Co...	Slight
6:05-411	W. 52 St.; John McNail...	Slight
6:05-325	E. 83 St.; not given...	Slight
6:00-Tremont & Park Av.; not given.		Slight
7:58-Fulton & Church Sts.; new sub-way		Slight
8:30-402	E. 4 St.; Jacob Isaac...	Slight
8:50-362	St. Nicholas Av.; Hamilton estate	Slight
8:56-57	Hester St.; David Levinsky...	Slight
9:00-Columbus Av.; Emma Canton...		Slight
9:07-517	W. 47 St.; Bruno Bonet...	$10
9:10-426	E. 168 St.; Frank Rock...	$10
9:30-255	W. 51 St.; Frank Mariard...	Slight
10:25-576	Washington Sq.; Horace Bly...	$5

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement ordered, to take effect 9:30 A. M., Sept. 9: As Capt. of Police, J. E. Hussey, assigned to Com'rs office.

Transfer, to take effect 4 P. M., Sept. 9: Patrol. O. W. Halstead, 26, to 4 Insp. Dist.

Temporary assignments, Lieuts. J. T. Lake, to command 82, for 18 days, from 6 A. M., Sept. 11; J. C. Vissers, 15, to 99, for 10 days, from 9 A. M., Sept. 10; Wm. Meyers, 21, to command 48, for 20 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 10; T. B. Hayes, 30, to Com'rs office, from 8 A. M., Sept. 11, to 8 A. M., Oct. 10; Walter F. Rose, 101, to command 151, for 12 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 9; P. Leary, 2d, to command, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 9. To Com'rs office from prects. indicated, for 30 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 10: J. E. Troy, 22; J. Quinne, 28; W. F. McCoy, 35; Oscar Geisler, 44.

Sergt. H. E. Bruckman, 42, to Det. Bu. for 10 days from 4 P. M. Sept. 10.

Patrol. J. Chmielewski, 11, and James Dillon, 30th Insp. Dist. for 10 days from 4 P. M. Sept. 10.

To 16 Insp. Dist. from prects. indicated for 19 days from 8 A. M. Sept. 9: J. T. Brady, 13; Chas. Schmidt, 19; Gilmartin, 109; E. A. Waltwerd, 170; P. A. Brown, 149; J. Burns, 169; O. H. Bolnaes, 196; R. E. Hall, 7.

To Com'rs Office, duty in Special Squad 1 from prects. indicated for 11 days from 4 P. M. Sept. 10: T. J. McAdams, 10; James Byrnes, 146; A. Hurzen, 276; J. J. Paton, 14; William Dowling, 190; J. T. McCarthy, 276.

To F. O. Squad, duty at Board of Elections prects. indicated from 6 P. M. Sept. 8 to 8 A. M. Nov. 4: Sergt. Kniskern, 51; Patrol. Wand Weise, 36; W. J. McMillen, 145; August Mayer, 152; Jacob Roese, 33; Henry Killian, 96; Patrick Cooney, 149; Joseph Frank, 159.

To Det. Bu., 1 Sgt. 3 Dets. 4, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Sept. 12: T. F. Diskin, 14, for 10 days, from 12 M. Sept. 13; Det. David Goldon, 15, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 9; E. J. McNamee, 145, for 10 days, from 6 P. M. Sept. 10; J. J. Quinn, 148, and W. S. Donnelly, 150, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Sept. 10; J. A. Harnid, 266, for 10 days, from 6 P. M. Sept. 9; T. A. Healy, Com. office, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 10. For 10 days, from 8 P. M. Sept. 9, to prects. indicated: Michael Hegney, 9; Walter Corbitt, 30; P. Montayne, 58; John Casey, 42; F. W. Miller, 66. For 10 days, from 6 P. M. Sept. 9: Patrol. Barbarini, 51; Louis Lauer, 151; Harry Morton, 152; C. B. Savage, 169; J. L. Dawson, C. O. G. A. Kauff, 5th Inspr., to command, for 4 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 9.

Discontinued: Lieut. J. F. Tinker, 28 to 18, from 8 A. M., Sept. 8.

Leaves with pay: Capts. J. H. Boyle, 29, for 10 days, from Sept. 12; Sergt. Hill, deducted from vacation; J. J. Savage, 48, for 20 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 10, vacation; Dominick Henry, 151, for 12 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 9, balance of vacation; Frederick Wohlfarth, 278, for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Sept. 9, to be deducted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. Wm. Hughes, 15, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Sept. 8; P. V. Daly, 85, for 3 days, from 8 A. M. Sept. 10; P. Rooney, 192, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Sept. 9.

Application for pay approved: Patrol. Jacob Levy, 91, from July 3 to July 14, strike pitch.

Suspended from duty: Capt. G. E. Hussey, Com.'s office, to take effect 9:23 A. M., Sept. 9.

Dismissed from department, to take effect 11:35 A. M., Sept. 8: Patrol. Andrew Verteuille, 145, intoxicated; J. F. Baer, 65, absence without leave for 5 days.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broadway, 3,100, n e corner of 123d St, 100.11 x 100; six-story apartment house; C. M. Chapman Realty Co. against Real Estate Security Co. and others; E. A. Landauer, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $22,-722.82; subject to prior mortgage of $170,-000; to be sold $194,012.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

37th St, 138 to 150 West, n s, 100.3 ft e of 7th Av, 99x98.9x97.8x99.9, twelve-story loft and store building; M. W. Lavine against 37th St. and 7th Av. Realty Co. and others; Morris & Samuel Meyers, attorneys; W. W. Foster, referee; due, $35,043.43; subject to prior mtg of $900,000; adjourned sine die.

By Henry Brady.

127th St, 43 West, s s, 208 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x39.11, two-story dwelling; Bank for Savings in City of New York against M. Patterson and others; Cadwalader, W. & T. attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $7,219.45; withdrawn.

126th St, 202 West, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 18x66.11, three-story dwelling; same against same; amount of $900,000; adjourned sine die.

127th St, 43 West, s s, 208 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x39.11, two-story dwelling; Bank for Savings in City of New York against M. Patterson and others; Cadwalader, W. & T. attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $7,219.45; withdrawn.

126th St, 202 West, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 18x66.11, three-story dwelling; same against same; amount of $900,000; adjourned sine die.

By Henry Brady

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 150 ft n of 138d St, 24.6x100; Julius I. Herrmann to Mary Foley, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., (mtg $36,000;) Sept. 8; attorney, Leo Schafran, 23 Chambers St.....$1

BROAD ST, 30, s w corner of Exchange Place, 88.1x145.10 to New St; Broad St, 43, w s, 86.1 ft s of Exchange Place, 20.5x29.7; Broad St, 40, w s, 108.5 ft s of Exchange Place, 30.2x90.2; New St, 36, e s, 119 ft s of Exchange Place, 31.2x66.1; New St, 34, e s, 87.10 ft s of Exchange Place, 31.2x31.1; Emily J. de Forest to Frances J. Mail, 6 5th Av, 1-16 part, (mtg $1,650,000,) Sept. 9; attorneys, De Forest Bros., 30 Broad St.$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 75.8 ft n of 97th St, 25x100, (foreclosure Sept. 8;) Theodore K. McCarthy, referee, to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St., Sept. 9; attorneys, Merrill & Ir., 100 Broadway.....$46,000

6TH ST, 404 East, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 23x97; Frank P. Schmitt to Elizabeth Schmitt and another, 414 East 6th St, 1-9 part, (mtg $15,800,) Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; George J. Schmitt to same, 1-9 part, (mtg $15,500,) Sept. 8; attorney, same.....$100

6TH ST, 414 East, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 23x97; same to same, 1-9 part, (mtg $17,400,) Sept. 8; attorney, same.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Frank P. Schmitt to same, 1-9 part, (mtg $17,400,) Sept. 8; attorney, same.....$100

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 135th St, 50x100; L. & D. Realty Corporation to Simon C. Bernstein and another, 14 East 60th St, July 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

7TH ST, 191, East, n s, 175 ft e of Avenue B, 20x57.5x21.5x49.7; Isidor Gluck to Louis Voorzanger, 461 3d St, Brooklyn, ½ of right, title, and interest, (mtg $8,000,) Sept. 1; attorney, M. M. Becher, 309 Broadway...$1

7TH AV, 156-58, w s, 46 ft n of 19th St, 46x80, (deed of trust;) Herman A. Heydt and another as trustees, to Michael J. and Elizabeth Schachtel, 153 West 16th St, in trust for life of M. Schachtel, Sr., Aug. 29; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$1

16TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92, (foreclosure Aug. 25;) Powell Crichton, referee, to John S. Heap, 166 West 94th St, Sept. 8; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$32,000

24TH ST, 404 East, s s, 100.6 ft e of 1st Av, 20x28.9; Annie M. White to Silas Downing, 23 West 48th St, (mtg $13,500,) Sept. 24; attorney, F. B. Walker, 156 Broadway.....$100

49TH ST, 256 East, s s, 20 ft w of 2d Av, 20x70.5; Isidor Furst to Mary Schmid, 414 East 51st St, Sept. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

50TH ST, n s, 150.6 ft e of 3d Av, 25.8x100; Annie B., wife of Michael Naughton, to Musical Mutual Protective Union, 210 East 86th St, (mtg $15,250,) Sept. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

50TH ST, 53 West, n s, 231.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 18.11x100.9; Edna S. Latimer to Alfred B. Price, 53 West 50th St, (mtg $10,000,) July 30, 1913; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St.....$1

130TH ST, 268 West, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11; Christiana M. J. McEnroe to William Lyman, 995 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $11,000,) Aug. 1; attorney, E. Fixman, 35 Liberty St.....$100

129TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Lexington Av, 80x99.11; Beatrice Realty and Construction Co. to Nathan Cohen, 165 West 130th St, all liens, May 1; attorney, D. Horwitz, 99 Nassau St.....$100

130TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 40x99.11; Nathan Cohen to Emma A. Howson, 694 Lafayette Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $32,000,) all liens, Aug. 31; attorney, O. Murch, 16 Court St, Brooklyn.....Exchange

130TH ST, n s, 318.6 ft w of Broadway, 106.6x99.11; Morris Berman to Pasadonis Reality Holding Corporation, 119 West 24th St, (mtg $125,000,) Sept. 9; attorney, Harry Bloom, 140 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 27.8 ft w of 179th St, 98x irregular; Frank F. Russell, administrator, to Dudley K. Dickinson, 419 Main St, Hartford, Conn., and another, Aug. 7; attorneys, Bassett, T. & G., 277 Broadway.....$10,250

BURKE AV, s s, gore or strip lying between east line of land conveyed by George Clarke to Mary McGerry and other of Mary McGarry; George Clarke to Mary McGarry, 666 Burke Av, quitclaim, Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CARPENTER AV, w s, 40 ft s of 234th St, 25x109.6; Theodore Sponheimer and another, trustees, to William Garrett, 631 East 227th St, Sept. 1; attorney, William A. Keating, 3,960 White Plains Road.....Nominal

COLLEGE AV, 945, w s, 17.1x100; John L. Debes to John J. Walsh, 945 College Av, Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COLUMBUS AV, e s, e corner Hancock St, 25x100; Neilson Olcott, referee, to German-American Insurance Co., Sept. 8; attorney, William D. Murray, 76 William St.....$2,060

CRESCENT AV, e s e corner Belmont Av, 60x90; Daily Realty Co., Inc., to Calogero Caputo, 165 Bleecker St, (mtg $23,000,) Sept. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 75 ft n of 181st St, 100x irregular; Frank F. Russell, administrator, to Dudley H. Dickinson, 419 Main St, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7; attorneys, Bassett, T. & G., 277 Broadway.....$7,000

LOT 87, map of Gleason property; Peter H. J. Ryan to Charwyn Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Sept. 8; attorney, Leo Schafran, 61 Chambers St.....$100

LOT 98, map of Neill estate; Louise Berge to John R. Stolzenberger, 810 Courtlandt Av, Sept. 2, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, C. W. Weber, 406 East 149th St.....$1

LOT 145, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Annie E. Funk to Carrie S. Beinecke, 815 West End Av, July 30, (mtg $2,500,) attorney, W. M. Sperry, 2 West 45th St.$1

LOT 159, map of Joseph Hinsch; Edith M. Manear to Annie Gick, Clason Point, N. Y., Aug. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

LOTS 28 to 31, map of Elizabeth Ashe; Mary Coffy to New York City Baptist Mission Society, 166 2d Av, Aug. 21; attorney, I. N. Williams, 233 Broadway.$150

MINNIEFORD AV, w s, Lots 612 and 613, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, 25x213.11 to City Island Av 225x213.7; Margaretha May to Charles J. Northcorn, 634 City Island Av, Sept. 8; attorney, John C. Sierra, City Island, N. Y.....$1

OAK ST, e s, Plot 116, map of Arden property; Joseph F. Gleason to John Gleason, 287 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, ¼ part, Sept. 18; attorneys, O'Connor, M. & G., 575 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$1

229TH ST, s s, w s of Lot 115, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Frederick W. Schwiers to August Cylka, 280 East 229th St, Sept. 8; attorney, A. R. Kopp, 873 East 238th St.$5,700

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If "home" means home to you and if you crave an abiding place of comfort and convenience at *exceedingly moderate rental*, make your first stop on the searching tour at

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One 10-room Duplex Apartment 3 baths.

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An apartment house de luxe, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and its Palisades. Thoroughly modern, comfortable, and handsome in every detail. Conveniently arranged in suites of

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Manhattan Square North,
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Is the most desirable location in the greater City of New York.

THE ORVISTA,
A 12-story apartment house,
is just completed there.

8 & 9 rooms, with 3 baths,
all flooded with sunlight and with perpetual park outlook on all sides.

With all these advantages the rents are extremely moderate for a house of this class—$2,200 to $3,200.

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226-236 WEST 70th Street
Bet. Broadway & West End Ave.
Two New, High Class, Fireproof Elevator Apartments

5 & 6 Rooms and Baths

containing every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartment

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RENTS MODERATE
Now Ready for Occupancy
JUST A STEP TO SUBWAY AND "L"

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Between West End Ave. and Riverside Drive

New Fireproof Apartment Hotel, embodying every modern feature. Easily accessible to Subway, Elevated, 'Bus and Surface Lines. Surrounded by Private Dwellings, assuring light on all sides. Restaurant in Building for Convenience of Tenants.

1 Room & Bath.....$450 to $600 Per Annum
2 Rooms & Bath.....$720 to $1,020 Per Annum
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Extra rooms for servants if desired.

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Ideally located on Straus Square.
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All Modern Improvements and Conveniences.

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Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
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5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS

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315 Central Park West
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Duplex Apartment,
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$2,700.

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EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av. Tel., Murray Hill—6960.

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New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.

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Exceptionally large, light rooms; all modern improvements and conveniences; al service; house under new management; select tenants.
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Fireproof House with Every Modern Convenience.
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Berlin Renting Agcy., B'way, cor. 162d.

Broadway Subway
to 231st St. station, two blocks east to 3,057-3,055 Bailey Av., two 5-story new buildings, 2 apartments on floor, 5-6 extra large, light rooms; hardwood floors, panel wainscoting in dining rooms, steam heat, hot water; telephone service; open for inspection. Rent $34-$42.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

High Class Elevator Apartments,
2, 3, 4, 5 Rooms and Bath,
$30 to $60.
Large rooms, unusual closet space.
Iradell, 420 W. 119th St.
Near Columbia College.
Hatbridge, Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
'Phone 3027 Morningside.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF
123-127 WEST 56TH ST.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,200-$1,800.
Standard service and all night elevators.
Broadway REMCO 56th Street.

THE MINERVA
305 WEST 118TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Seven and eight rooms, bath; newly decorated; $65 up. Superintendent on premises.

ST. ORIMAND
417 WEST 114TH ST.
CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS.
Six Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

The highest standard of efficiency is maintained in the management of all these properties; prompt and careful attention is accorded every tenant, and our rigid system of investigating references is an assurance against objectionable neighbors.

BENNINGTON CORNERS NORTH,
SOUTHWEST CORNER WEST END AV. AND 100TH ST.
8-Room Corner Apt., eastern exposure, $2,000.
6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

BARNARD,
106 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER 71ST ST.
Subway and Elevated at 72d Street.
7 Rooms, all outside, $1,600.
6, 7, 8 AND 9 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,300 TO $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.

ROSSLEIGH COURT,
1 WEST 85TH ST.,
NORTH CORNER CENTRAL PARK WEST.
8 Room Cor. Apt., southern exposure, $3,000.
4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 1 AND 2 BATHS.
RENTS $1,000 TO $3,000.

STERLING AND CARLYLE,
76 WEST 86TH AND 77 WEST 85TH STS., EAST SIDE COL. AV.
6, 7, 8 and 10 Rooms.
RENTS $1,000 TO $1,800.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
SOUTH CORNER 88TH ST.
New 12-story fireproof building. Only two apartments to a floor. Each apartment commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and Palisades.
8 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
3 to 16 closets.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,750.

ST. FRANCIS COURT,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH CORNER 135TH ST.
Corner Apt., 8 Outside Rooms, overlooking the Hudson River, $1,100 per year.
Also 6 Rooms, $840 per year.

HEATHCOTE HALL,
609 WEST 114TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Nine-story Fireproof Building.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette Apt., $900 per year.
All outside rooms, $900 per year.
4 and 5 Rooms, Kitchen.
RENTS $720 TO $900.

STRATHALLAN,
350 WEST 88TH ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, River View, $5,000.
9 and 10 Rooms, 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,600.

HAZELTON COURT,
3,099 BROADWAY, NEAR 123D ST.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette Apt., $360.
4 and 5 outside front rooms, $420 to $540 Per Year.

ELLERSLIE COURTS,
BLOCK FRONT WEST SIDE BROADWAY.
140TH ST. TO 141ST ST.
Corner apartment, 6 outside Rooms. Southern exposure, $780.
Also 6 Rooms, $720.

CHARLEMAGNE & RAMONA,
528-532 WEST 111TH ST.
Elevated and Subway Stations at 110th St.
3 & 4 Rooms, outside, southern exposure, $50 to $60 per month.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

WARWICK ARMS,
101 WEST 80TH ST.
Northwest corner Columbus Av.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,400 TO $1,600.

HOLLAND COURT,
315 WEST 98TH ST.
4 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,400.

LANCASHIRE,
353 WEST 85TH ST.
6 Rooms & 2 Baths, large & light, $2,000.
5 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,000.

HADRIAN,
225 WEST 80TH ST.
Northeast corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 6 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $720 TO $1,200.

DOROTHEA,
331 WEST 101ST ST.
Commanding a fine view of the Hudson.
8 Rooms, all outside, $1,400.

BELNORD,
BROADWAY TO AMSTERDAM AV., 86TH TO 87TH STS.
7, 8, 9 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 TO 4 BATHS.
RENTS $2,100 UPWARD.

DORILTON,
171 WEST 71ST ST.,
NORTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY.
Most Central Location.
7 Rooms, all outside, southeastern exposure, $2,400.
7, 8 AND 10 ROOMS, 2 AND 3 BATHS.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500.
Including Electric Light & Refrigeration.

BRAENDER,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER 102D ST.
10-Story Fireproof Building. 2 Elevators.
Corner Apartment, 12 large, light rooms and 3 baths, $2,000 per year.
Also 6 large, light outside rooms at $840 p. yr.
One Corner Apartment of 8 rooms suitable for physician, $1,400 per year.
5, 6, 7, 9 AND 12 ROOMS, 1 TO 3 BATHS.
RENTS $720 TO $2,000.

WASHINGTON IRVING,
601 WEST 151ST ST.
Northwest corner Broadway.
4, 5, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $480 TO $960.

WELLINGTON COURT, WELLESLEY COURT,
BLOCK FRONT EAST SIDE BROADWAY.
145d St. to 144th St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms.
RENTS $630 TO $1,200.

WALLACE,
568 WEST 149TH ST.
Southwest corner Broadway.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $840 TO $900.

VICTOR HALL,
622 WEST 113TH ST.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

STOCKTON,
1,090 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
Southeast corner 165th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $540 TO $900.

DEERFIELD,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, SOUTH CORNER 145TH ST.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $840 TO $1,700.

LARCHMONT,
448 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER 105TH ST.
Cor. Apt. of 7 outside Rooms & Bath, $1,100; also 7 Rooms and Bath, $720.

HOHENZOLLERN,
495 WEST END AV., SOUTHWEST COR. 84TH ST.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, cor. apt., eastern exposure, $1,800 to $2,100.
9, 10, and 11 Rooms.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,700.

FRANKLYN HALL,
961 ST. NICHOLAS AV., 158TH TO 159TH STS.
Cor. Apt. of 5 large outside Rooms, $540 Per Year.
Also 4 outside Rooms, $420 to $480 Per Year.

NORMAN,
37-43 WEST 93D ST.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Southeastern exposure, outside rooms, $1,200 to $1,500.
4, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $780 TO $1,650.

DALLAS COURT,
BROADWAY, SOUTHWEST CORNER 144TH ST.
5, 6, and 7 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $660 TO $1,000.

ROSEMARY,
4 AND 6 WEST 93D ST.
One Apartment of 5 large light Rooms, $1,200.

MALVERN,
47 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH ST.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $540 TO $660.

BALMORAL COURT,
600 WEST 163D ST.,
2, 3, 5 and 6 Rooms.
RENTS $300 TO $900.

PASADENA,
SOUTHWEST COR. BROADWAY AND 61ST ST.
2 and 3 Rooms, exceptionally attractive, $60 TO $100 PER MONTH.
2, 3, 4, 7 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $3,600.

POWELLTON,
229 WEST 97TH ST.,
NORTHEAST COR. BROADWAY
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, Cor. Apt., all outside, $2,200.
3, 5, 9, and 10 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $900 TO $2,200.

STRATFORD-AVON,
210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH CORNER 93D ST.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, Cor. Apt., all outside, southern exposure, $2,500 to $3,200.

SYLVIA HALL,
560 WEST 144TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
2 large Rooms with Kitchenette, $300 Per Year.
6 and 7 Rooms, $600 to $780.

CAROLYN COURT,
565 WEST 162D ST.,
NORTHEAST COR. BROADWAY
Cor. Apt. of 4 outside Rooms and Bath at $36 Per Month.
5 Rooms fronting on Broadway, $45 Per Month.
5, 6, 7, and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $504 TO $840.

CHERBOURG,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, NORTH CORNER 92D ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,600; park view.
9 and 10 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,600 TO $2,200.

MARBLE HILL APARTMENTS,
225TH ST. AND MARBLE HILL AV.
3, 4, and 5 Rooms.
RENTS $360 TO $480.

ADELINE COURT,
605 WEST 142D ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY & RIVERSIDE DR.
1 & 4 Room Apt. with view of Hudson, $480.
7 Rooms, $780.

MELVIN COURT,
572-574 WEST 187TH ST.
6 Rooms.
RENT $35 PER MONTH.

EL DORADO
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 90TH TO 91ST ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,200 to $2,500.
5, 7, 9, 10 and 14 Rooms.
RENTS $840 TO $4,000.

BELVOIR,
472 WEST END AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 83D ST.
7 Rooms, corner, all outside, $1,000.

HEARNCLIFF,
880 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
5 Rooms.
RENT $340.

ALBEA,
325 WEST 93D ST., NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
7 Rooms.
RENTS $1,100 TO $1,200.

Our annual booklet, containing descriptive matter and floor plans of over 100 apartment houses, is now ready for circulation. Inform us of your requirements and full information of these properties will be forwarded.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON Co.
Broadway Cor. 80th Street.
Telephone 3800 Schuyler
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and at 165th St.
REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 130th St. & Broadway.
Only Two Apartments Left.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rental $1,000.
By Subway station; large, light apartments; excellent service.
Renting agent on premises.
Mrs. J. McAlpin, Mgr.
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
Builders, 30 East 42d St.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Av.
Every room an outside room in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L. Subway, and Street Cars. Only a few apartments remain unleased.
7 and 8 room suites. Very low rentals.
Renting agents on premises.
Mrs. J. McAlpin, mgr.
A. L. MORDECAI & SON,
Builders, 30 East 42d St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
SMITHSONIAN 60 W. 129th St.
6-7-8 Rooms, $50 to $60.
Large and light, with every improvement, including elevator service. Convenient to all transit facilities.

THERESA 115 West 129th St.
4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50
New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.
Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 276 Lenox Ave., Near 129th St. Telephone Harlem 2076.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 136TH ST.
NEW HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENT, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE, ONE BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION, ENTRANCE OPPOSITE GROUNDS OF SPANISH MUSEUM.
7-8 Room Apts., 2 Baths
RENTS VERY REASONABLE

ELWOOD
4 & 6 W. 105th St., NEAR 8 $70
Beautiful, large, light rooms, high-class elevator apartment, exquisitely decorated; thoroughly renovated; modern improvements; shower baths; near L. Subway, 103d. Apply Resident Superintendent.

The Ferncliff
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.
High Class Elevator Apartments
7 large, outside rooms & bath; all improvements; all-night elevator service. West from 116 up. Largest rooms on the Drive.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all transportation lines; $1,300-$1,600. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,300-$1,500. Inquire Superintendent.

Skylight Studios
8 West 146th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50
Exceptional Opportunity.
2 rooms, corner, all outside; refined elevator house; worth $2,500 downtown; $1,300 first year; most wonderful value; also 8 rooms, $1,000. WESTWOOD COURT, 180th St. and Fort Washington Av. Owner on premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
332 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator; steam heat; hot water; tiled bath; telephones; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

THE ROCHAMBEAU,
312 Manhattan Ave.,
Facing Morningside Park.
7 Rooms, all modern improvements, $70, $75.

CHAMBOLD COURT,
66 Fort Washington Ave.,
Cor. 162d St.
5-6-7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience. $60 to $85.

RALPH COURT,
274 West 19th St.
Elevator Apartments.
5-6 rooms; all modern improvements; $45-$55.
FREIDUS & CO.,
3,624 Broadway.
Telephone Audubon 3471.

536 W. 111th St.
AMELE HALL.
Superb apartments, one door from Broadway. Modern fireproof building. Attractively arranged. Fixtures and appointments of highest standard. Most rooms have direct outside exposure.
3 Rooms, bath (and kitchenette), $540 to $690.
4 Rooms, bath, $690 to $780.
5 Rooms, bath, $840 to $900.
6 Rooms, bath, $960 to $1020.
7 Rooms, 2 baths, $1050 to $1150.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

VERSAILLES PALACE
605-607 West 113th St.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
6 Rooms & Bath, $1,000 up
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,500
Rooms large and light, all modern improvements. Apply on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Rhinecleff Court
788 Riverside Drive,
at 156th Street.
A fireproof house of the highest type, offering all the advantages of a private residence plus Apartment House service at its best.
Cor. 9-Room Duplex Suite
3 Baths and 11 Closets,
for immediate occupancy.
Also Suites of
5 and 4 Rooms and Bath
8 Rooms (Corner) & 2 Baths
at moderate rentals.
Resident Management assures prompt and constant attention to tenants.
Apply on premises.
Wille Construction Co., Owners

The Shelburne
219 Audubon Av., cor. 176th St.
Four and six large light rooms; every modern convenience and comfort, including hall service day and night; telephone; elegantly decorated; $32 to $48. Superintendent on premises, or
James E. Barry & Co.,
1,126 St. Nicholas Ave., at 166th St.

NEW MARKEEN
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
570 WEST 156TH ST.,
NEAR 157TH ST. SUBWAY STATION.
3-4-5 Rooms, all outside, $35 to $55
Inspection solicited. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Owner, on premises.

West Side.
Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

MR. COLEMAN
"It is easy to see why you rent your"
MORNINGSIDE PARK APARTMENTS

4 Rooms,	$40-$45
5 "	$50-$60
6 "	$60-$70
7 "	$80-$85

40 MORNINGSIDE AVE.
N. E. COR. WEST 118TH ST.

The Westerfield,
610 West 116th St.
2, 3 & 5 Room Apartments.
High Class House.
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive; beautiful view, balcony.
Owner on Premises.

ST. REGIS COURT,
N. W. Cor. 123d St., Broadway.
3 rooms, all facing street, south.....$21.67
5 rooms, all facing street, south.....$30
7 rooms facing Broadway

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side Apartments of the Highest Class

The Ostend
2,380 Broadway, Northeast Corner 112th Street.
Especially Desirable Apartments.
Unusually large rooms; spacious foyers; excellent floor plan; no better values in the city.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,600-2,000
10 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,700-2,000

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th Street.
A modern high-class building, situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-900.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,100-1,400
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400.

Janus Court
S. W. Cor. 121st St. and Morningside Drive.
9 Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,200.
Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Picken Court
S. E. Cor. 148th St. and Riverside Drive.
10 Story Fireproof Apartment.
Large, all outside rooms, with the latest improvements.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms, $720 TO $1,400.

The Dorlexa
318 West 100th Street,
Near Riverside Drive.
Modern Fireproof Apartments. Unobstructed view of Riverside Drive. Large rooms, abundance of closets. Only two families on each floor.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, $1,800-1,900

The Clifden
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7-8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,500 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

Carolyn Court
414 West 121st Street,
Near Morningside Drive.
Attractive apts. for small families; excellent neighborhood; large rooms. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars.
3-4-5 Rooms & Bath, $40 to $65

The Chepstow
215 West 101st Street,
N. E. Cor. Broadway.
Near Subway and "L."
Absolutely Fireproof.
6 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,400 TO $2,100.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service. 2, 3 & 4 Rooms & Bath, with kitchen and kitchenette.
RENTS $45 to $60.

250 West 104th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,050-1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-1,450

Apply on premises or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
'Phone, 8380—Riverside. Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away
5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.
A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Bonny Castle & Highland Court
ST. NICHOLAS AV., 191st St. and 192d St., Opposite Subway Express Station. The Highest Point in Manhattan. Airy in Summer; Sunny in Winter.
Elevators and every modern convenience.

Rooms.	4	5	7	8
Rents.	$35	$45	$65	$70

McDowell & McMahon, Agts.
1429 St. Nicholas Av.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

JUST COMPLETED
INNESFALLEN
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
—READY FOR OCCUPANCY—
On the Knoll of Washington Heights. Conveniently arranged apartments of BEAUTIFUL ROOMS.
Each Apartment Soundproof.
Brick walls separate suites. Rooms extra large and light, with large windows and numerous large closets.
Every New Improvement.
3-4-5 ROOMS, BATH, FOYER, PANTRY.
601 W. 176th St.
N. W. Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.

Michigan! Illinois! Louisiana!
507-517 WEST 113TH ST.
Absolutely Fireproof High-Class Elevator Apartment Houses.
2-4-5-6 ROOMS.
Rents $45 to $75.
Inquire at office on premises.

Attractive Apartments, Very Select Location.
THE CAMPUS,
Fireproof Building.
39-41 Claremont Avenue
Just north of 116th Street.
2 minutes from B'dway Subway Station.
4, 5 and 7 Rooms,
1 and 2 Baths.
Every Suite facing outside. Large, sunny rooms; extended view, overlooking Barnard College and Columbia University. For full particulars
APPLY ON PREMISES.

RAMAPO
Fort Washington Av.,
171st to 172d Street.
New fireproof Building possessing every up-to-date improvement. Overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson. Select residential neighborhood.
4-5-6 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $45 to $72.
Apply to Owner, on Premises.

SEQUOIA
Nos. 558 & 560 165th St., Cor. B'way.
2 Apartments, 6 Rooms, 1 Bath, 1 Foyer.
2 Apartments, 7 Rooms, 2 Baths, Foyer.
2 Apartments, 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, 2 Foyers.
Rents Reasonable.
Large, new, absolutely fireproof 10-story, perfectly appointed, highest type, beautiful architecture, superb entrance; elevator apartments; all modern improvements; no inside rooms; mail chute and vacuum cleaner; day and night service; 'phones. If you will come and look you will rent. Inside safes.
JOHN P. DIEHL, Manager and Renting Agent, always on the premises.

2422 UNIVERSITY AVE.
6 LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.
FOYER HALLS.
Modern improvements; tiled baths, extra wash basins, electric lights; hardwood floors.
Situated on Beautiful UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS.
Parks Front and Rear.
RENTS $528 TO $624.

COLUMBIA COURT
High-class Elevator Apartments,
513 WEST 123D ST.

3 AND 4	large, light rooms; shower bath in most floors; all improvements; telephone, &c.; near Subway and surface lines.	$35 TO $45

THE POTOMAC
4-6 WEST 101ST ST.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

5, 6, 7 ROOMS	Exceptionally light rooms; bath; phone, electricity; near L, Subway and cars.	$30 TO $45

Supt. on Premises can be seen evenings.

SOVEREIGN COURT
535 West 151st St.
Near Broadway.
High Class Elevator Apts.
4-5-6 Rooms $35-$55
Supt. Premises.

Dayton Court
35 Fort Washington Av., Cor. 160th St.
Near 157th St. Broadway Subway Station.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 Rooms.....$45 to $48
5 Rooms.....$55 to $60
6 Rooms.....$70 to $72
All Up-to-Date Improvements.
Schindler & Liebler, Agts., 3229 B'way.
Telephone 7233 Audubon.

HAMLET COURT—WILTON
600 W. 165th. 601 W. 164th.
BLOCK FRONT ON BROADWAY.
Convenient to 168th St. Subway.
Cheapest rents on Heights.
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms $32 to $95.
Rio Grande 15 to 21 Fort Washington Av. Rio Vista
KITCHENETTE ELEVATOR APTS.
One block from 157th St. Subway Station.
2, 3, 4 LARGE ROOMS, $30 TO $60.
Very desirable for Small Families, Bachelors.
LOUIS SCHLECHTER, Agt., on Premises.

Trinity Court,
618 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate.
Superintendent, on premises.

CARVEL COURT
Corner 114th St. AND St. Nicholas Avenue
High Class Elevator Apartments.
6 ROOMS AT RENTALS $50 to $55

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Ready for Occupancy.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS.

Northold AND Southold

West Side Broadway, 150th to 151st St.
Four rooms and bath.....$600 to $720
Five rooms and bath.....$800 to $900
Six rooms and two baths.....$900 to $1,175
Seven rooms and two baths. .$1,250 to $1,350
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.
Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

Attractive, Home-Like Apartments--Moderately Priced
The Aspinwall Apartments
(Just Completed. Ready for Occupancy).
399-403-407-411 Audubon Avenue
Block Front 185th to 186 St.
Within a few blocks of the 181st Street Subway station, we offer these delightful new apartments of 3, 4 and 5 rooms and bath. The equipment is of the very highest order. Particularly attractive is one 6-room apartment. If you want to feast your eyes on a REAL HOME, visit this apartment.
Renting Agent on premises, at 185th St. and Audubon Ave.
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
BUILDERS, 30 EAST 42D STREET.

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

High-Class Elevator Apts.
Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.,
4-5-6-7-8 rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80
Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6 rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

West Side. Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

Audubon Hall
Corner Broadway & 157th St.
Half Block Riverside Drive.
Express Subway Station at Corner.
Unusually large, light, handsomely finished Rooms; numerous extra large wardrobes; every modern improvement; elevator, telephone service day and night.
Per Month.
2 Rooms & Bath.....$30.00 with Kitchenette
6 Rooms & Bath....$70 & $75
7 Rooms & 2 Baths Cor. Apt. $90.00
8 Rooms & 2 Baths $90.00
Under Management of Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.

"The Talk of New York."
The Imperator
JUST COMPLETED,
725 Riverside Drive,
Southerly Corner of 150th St.
11 Story Up-to-the-Minute Fireproof and Soundproof Apartment House,
6 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Only 5 Apartments Left.
MODERATE RENTALS.
Every Room an Outside Room. Abundance of closet room. Spacious Foyer, including features that add greatly to comfort. Robt. M. Silverman, Owner.

Best Values On Washington Heights.
WARRINGTON HALL
90 Pinehurst Ave., cor. 181st St.
New Elevator Apartments; spacious rooms; beautifully finished and equipped. Convenient to 181st St. Subway Station.

Rooms	4	5	6	7
Rents	$42	$55	$62	$80

McDOWELL & McMAHON, Agents,
1429 St. Nicholas Av.

Extraordinary Values.
4 to 6 rooms, refined elevator house; owner's personal attention; best value offered; exceptionally well built; excellent service; restricted avenue. See owner, WESTWOOD and CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th Sts. and Fort Washington Av.

TILBURY COURT
719 W. 180TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
KNAP & WASSON CO., 4249 B'way

4 rms.,	$32 up
5 rms.,	$43 up
6 rms.,	$48 up

Renting agent on premises, or

HAMILTON TERRACE
CORNER 144TH STREET.
Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.
High-Class Elevator Apartments
2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERATE RENTS. Exclusive residential section near Subway and "L."

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

375 PARK Ave
Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets
Only SEVEN APARTMENTS Remain Unleased
NEW YORK'S Finest Apartment House. The best location for your home in this city. Service, conveniences and equipment par excellence that appeals to those appreciating comfort, refinement and privacy.
9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals.
OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO
E. CLIFFORD POTTER, President

410 Park Avenue
Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
Now ready for occupancy
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Renting Agent on Premises.
Booklet on Request.
Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.
Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner. 9 West 17th St., Dept. 2. Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents 546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2. Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF
48, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th.
7-8 Rooms and 2 Baths.....$1,200-$1,500
2-3 Rooms and Bath.....$800-$540
All improvements. Standard service.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.
Or Superintendent, on premises.

NO. 24 GRAMERCY PARK
Park Privileges.
Duplex Apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths..$2,000
Duplex Apartment, 6 rooms, 1 bath ..$2,100
Apply to Superintendent, or
GAINES & DRENNAN CO., Inc.,
29 East 20th St. 'Phone Mad. Sq. 814

N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. & 35th St.
NEW BUILDING.
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette.
Skylight, Studio Apartment.
Also
1 Room & Bath.
Rent, $600-$1,100.
Beautiful Rooms, size 20x18 ft.; every improvement. Agent on premises.

GRAMERCY COURT,
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Fair Rentals Uniformly Maintained

Until A. T. Stewart established his policy of one price, uniformly maintained, shoppers in the department stores of this city were under the unpleasant necessity of haggling and bargaining over all their purchases.

The same condition prevails in the apartment house field today, but we believe the time is ripe for a change. We feel that the class of people to whom our apartments will appeal must find this dickering and bargaining over rentals as distasteful as we do. We have therefore based our rentals, which will be uniformly maintained, upon a policy of giving all we can for what we get instead of getting all we can for what we give.

440 Riverside Drive
Corner of 116th Street
The Paterno
3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms. Rentals, $660 to $2,100. Fireproof building. Two passenger elevators. One service elevator. Entrance on Claremont Avenue. Entrance on Riverside Drive. Day and night hall, elevator and telephone service. All white attendants.
¶ Renting agent on premises until 9 p. m. Telephone, Morningside 6694.

250 West 82d St.
Corner of Broadway
Saxony
8 rooms and 2 baths, $1,500. Only two apartments for rent. Substantial, well-finished building. Convenient location. Exceptionally large rooms. Excellent ventilation. Day and night hall, elevator and telephone service.
¶ Apply to superintendent on premises.

254 West 82d St.
Next Broadway Corner
Dewitt
8 rooms and 3 baths, $1,800. Only apartment left unrented in building is on ground floor and especially desirable for use of physician. Substantial construction and finish. Large, light rooms. Complete modern equipment. Competent, courteous service.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
17 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK

MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side. | MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Ave.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.
$1,600 to $1,800.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

116-122 East 63d Street
8 & 9 Rooms with 3 Baths
in New 9 Story Apartment House
Rents $1,800 to $2,650
Renting Agent on Premises. Floor Plan Mailed on Request.
1 3-Room Apt. $750. Suitable for Physician
Samuel A. Herzog, 299 Madison Av. (or,) Douglas L. Elliman & Co., 421 Madison Av.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
108 EAST 29TH ST.
One, two, three rooms to lease from October 1; southern exposure; near Subway; meals optional.

A—CORONADO—A
Park Av. corner. Ideal location. Six, seven, eight rooms, $800 to $1,300. Service unexcelled. 75 E. 81st. Cannot be duplicated for the money.

THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
A high class elevator Apartment; night service; up-to-date improvements; one suitable for physician.
6 beautiful, large light rooms, $720 & $840
7 light rooms, $1,000

On account of general conditions
HAVE REDUCED RENTS FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 E. 53 St.

RUTHERFORD, HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR.
206-210 East 17th St.
Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.
4 & 5 rooms, $456 to $540.
BERLIN RENTING AGENCY, 141 E. 17 Str.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
30 East 58th Street
Entire floor consisting of suite of large living room, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths and private hallway. All modern improvements.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.

995 MADISON AV.,
Northeast Corner 77th St.
Highest class modern fireproof building; 8 large sunny rooms, 3 fine baths. LIGHTEST AND BEST VENTILATED APARTMENTS IN CITY.
Supt. on premises, or Chas. Gulden, 50 Elizabeth St.

Alcedo
S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All improvements.
7 all outside rooms 7
Rent $1,000 and $1,200.
Superintendent on premises.

ST. IVES, 155 E. 72d ST.
ONE APARTMENT AT $1,000.
Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.
Electric Elevator and all Improvements.
ALSO GROUND FLOOR DOCTOR'S APT.

MALVERN HALL
Gramercy Park.
STUDIO APARTMENTS.
Very desirable apartments; two rooms and bath, with maid service; facing the park. INNES & CENTER, 30-32 EAST 20TH ST.

NEW JERSEY.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
HADDON HALL, FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION.
New Building, eight-story elevator apartment, 7 rooms and bath; modern in every particular. Five minutes Lackawanna Station. Immediate possession. Booklet. Inquire Supt. 51 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

BROOKLYN. | BROOKLYN.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
Now open for inspection. Two blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
The Montana
11-13 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
Rental, $1,900 to $2,100.

3 and 4 Rooms.
The Colonial
38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
Rental, $60.00 to $90.00.
All night elevator and telephone service.
APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Bing & Bing,
19 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410 Bryant.

MONTAUK
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
334 Ocean Av.—Flatbush, 22 Minutes from New York. —Woodruff Av. Station, Brighton Beach "L."
Complete in modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large, spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, etc.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 TO $95
2-ROOM BACHELOR APARTMENT, $25 & $30.
Apply Superintendent on premises.
Westwood Realty Company, 685 FLATBUSH AV., Cor. WINTHROP ST.

"HOLLYWOOD" 1055 Bergen St., bet. Bedford and Nostrand Avs.—4 and 5-room suites; hall and telephone service; rents $30-$40.
"GOLFON" 708 Sterling place, bet. Franklin and Bedford Avs.—4-5-6 room suites in 10-family building; low rent for this style of house; rents $28-$40.
20 Minutes from Manhattan to Park Pl. Sts. via Brighton Beach "L." Superintendent on premises.
BULKLEY & HOSTON CO., 585 Nostrand Av., 414 Myrtle Av.

Brooklyn's Newest Apartments
315 to 327 Eastern Parkway,
Cor. Franklin Av.
2-3-4 & 5 ROOMS WITH KITCHENS & KITCHENETTES.
20 Minutes to Manhattan
Every conceivable improvement has been embodied in these apartments. Supt. on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Pl. St. Johns Pl. car to Franklin Av., or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway. RENTS $36 TO $66.

Cathedral Arms
The Riverside Apartment of Flatbush
536-548 OCEAN AV., Near Church Av.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms
RENTS $45 TO $75
Block from Brighton "L" Line. Church Av. and Flatbush Av. Cars.
20 Minutes from Park Row
This beautiful Gothic structure, with an imposing entrance opening into an inner court of white enamel brick, is an innovation among apartment houses in Brooklyn. Architecturally perfect, it does not lack in other details possessing every modern convenience and comfort that are found in any high-class New York apartment.
Wolfinger & Lasberg Bldg. Co., Owners.
Supt. Always on Premises. Tel. 7170 Flatbush.

749 TO 781
EASTERN PARKWAY
7 and 8 rooms, two baths. Rent $40 to $50 per month.
St. John's Place Car to Kingston Av.

BRONX.

THE HUNTS POINT,
163d and Simpson Sts.
3 Elevators. All Night Service.
1 Block from Subway Station.
Private Park and Tennis Courts for exclusive use of tenants.
Best Values in the Bronx.

Rooms	3	4	5	6	7
Rents	$30	$40	$50	$55	$60

A. ARENT CO.
Agents on Premises.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. A fine, cool house at entrance Morningside Park, near Central Park. Summer Roof Garden.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $36, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

Desirable two-room, alcove and bath apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished, apartment hotel; most desirable neighborhood as to character and accessibility. Address D 221 Times Downtown or telephone (business hours) John 3166 for appointment.

WEST END AV., 609.—Immediate possession; completely furnished; 11 rooms and 3 baths; electric lights and hardwood floors. L. R. Reis, Broadway and 19th St. Telephone 10 Gramercy.

Tastily furnished apartment to let; eight rooms and two baths; $225 monthly. Also one of six rooms and one bath; $175 monthly. Apply Superintendent, 307 West 79th St.

A desirable, artistic, complete home for people looking for comfort downtown; NOT cheap rental; most desirable apartment, 60s. Telephone 876 Columbus.

83D, 106 WEST.—Apartment, seven large rooms, completely furnished; cleanliness; reasonable. Hoffmann.

58th, 127 West.—Seven rooms and bath; standard service; all night elevator.

High-class furnished apartments, short leases. Clark & De Flores, 30 East 42d St.

Private apartment, 5R., 117 West 58th St.; parlor bedroom; bath; for Winter.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished and unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. Now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. 2 rooms and bath $50 month, upward. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Elegantly furnished apartment; Park Av. corner; eight rooms. 75 East 81st St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Small furnished apartment for husband, wife, and two grown daughters; Gentiles; white economical, best environments essential; west side, above 42d. Give particulars. T 46 Times.

Refined couple wish three or four rooms, bath; north of 8th St, west. Jay C. Williams, 200 5th Av.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

8 ROOMS, $1,600.
3 baths; new elevator house; 6th floor; all improvements.
55 West 95th St.

Manitou Elevator Apartments, 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)—Magnificent 4, 6, and 8 rooms; modern; $30 up; inducements. Telephone Audubon 2050.

94th St., 306-308 West.—Earl's Court and Norfolk; near river and Subway express; finest location; six light rooms, one bath, two toilets; and one first floor, eight fine rooms, two baths, extra large.

In the Wellsmore apartment, 77th St. and Broadway, an apartment of eight rooms, three baths; present lessee will sublet at a sacrifice. Call, write, or phone Pauline Weil, Wellsmore Apt. or 9 E. 47th St.

530 WEST END AV.
Southeast corner 86th St.
10 rooms, 4 baths, $4,200.
Superintendent on premises.

$1,100 to $1,800 for 8 rooms and bath. 13-16 Central Park West, cor. 61st St. CAMMANN, VOORHEES & FLOYD, 84 William St.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON, 218-228 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts. 5-6-7 Rooms. Rent, $660-$900. WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

11th St., 27 West.—The Larchmont—High class elevator apartment, eight large all outside rooms, southern exposure; Washington Square section; moderate rentals.

20th St., 422 West. (Opposite Seminary Grounds.)—Finest neighborhood downtown; 4, 5 rooms, bath; steam; $33, $40; very select.

853 WEST 51ST ST.
Eight large, light rooms and bath; rent very reasonable; on premises, or Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Waverly Place, 106, (next to Washington Square.)—Single flat, eight rooms, bath, all improvements, rent reasonable. Inquire Janitor.

EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENTS.
304-306 WEST 82D STREET.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

10TH ST., 60 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive 4-room housekeeping, elevator, high-class apartment; immediate possession.

Furnished Apartment Sublet.—Five rooms, two baths. Mentone, 305 West End Av.; references.

67th St., 185 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; all newly decorated; new management; $27-$29.

67th St., 129-131 West.—Five large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; newly decorated; $26.

126th St., 607 West.—Four and six rooms; very large and attractive; all improvements; $30-$45.

82 WEST 92D ST.
Corner apt.; 7 large rooms; all impr'v'ts; $60.

76 WEST 92D ST.
9 rooms and bath; first fl.; all impr'v'ts; $45.

For Rent.—Apartments of all sizes. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, 79th St. and Broadway.

22d St., 218 West.—Five large rooms; bath, steam heat, hot water; $32. Janitor.

Apartments for rent on west side. Wm. F. Sheridan, 127th St. and Riverside Drive.

47th, 16 West.—Two-room kitchenette apartment, $40; also one furnished, $60.

63d St., 159 West.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated; $33.

151st St., 565 West.—Six large, light rooms; all impts.; electric light; telephone; $30-$36.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 5, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Old Broadway, 95.—Four large, light rooms and bath; hot water supply; $15.

West End Ave., 410, near 79th St. 7-8 rooms; $1,000-$1,200.

For Rent.—Apartments of all sizes. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

176th, 611 West.—Seven grand rooms; two baths; rent, $60 to $54.

44th, 26 West.—Excellent 2-5 rooms, bath; steam heat; unfurnished; $30 up.

East Side.

115 East 53d St., at Park Av.
7 rooms, 2 & 3 baths; $1,050 to $2,000.

84TH ST., 140 EAST.—Two rooms; bath, hot water, steam heat, and service.

Unfurnished floor to let private house, 32 East 60th St.

Madison Av., 1,765.—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $21.

Bronx.

Anthony Av., 1,911, (Corner Tremont Av.)—Six rooms and bath; large and sunny, with all improvements; $34, $38.

New Jersey.

FOR RENT AT WESTWOOD, N. J.
Entire upper part of large private residence; six large rooms and bath; hardwood floors, every improvement; large garden, large attic; rent, $23 per month. B. F. Sloat, owner, 316 Broadway, New York.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $900.

Corner, six and bath; all outside; all improvements; moderate. 180 East 81st St.

19th, 324 East.—Five rooms, bath, private house; modern; possession October; $50.

Washington Sq. So., 62.—Studio apts. 3 and 4 rooms and bath; rents, $720 and $1,000.

Apartments Wanted — Unfurnished
Thirty cents a line.

4 rooms with all improvements; in private house or nice light-housekeeping apartment, $30 per month; West 72d St. district. Address Small Family, Box 400 Times.

Quiet couple; large room, bath; dwelling or apartment; references. D 325 Times Downtown.

Storage
Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO;
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 157-159 West 90th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3053 Riverside.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

$5,000, $4,000, $10,000, $12,000, $16,000, $18,000, $22,000, to loan on first mtg., 5½, 5 years; $2,500, 6%, for second mtg., Bronx only. E. J. Busher, 149th St., Courtlandt Av.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Fine duplex house, fully rented, near dual subway; sacrifice; only $3,000 required. Westwood Realty Co., 685 Flatbush Av.

Two-family house; partly furnished if desired. Owner, 436 63d St., Brooklyn.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Oakwood Beach Bungalows and lots for sale; houses built to order; permanent beach rights. Oakwood, S. I., or Phone New Dorp 449-W.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable three-story dwellings, 114 and 120 West 91st St.; caretaker, premises. Particulars, Fountain, 318 West 88th St.

Bay window front dwelling, 216 West 88th St.; foyer hall; fine block. Particulars of O. H. Fountain.

88th St., 121 West.—Rent, $1,600. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St. 4-story building.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Ideal all-year country home in exclusive Greeley Park, Chappaqua; Grand Central forty minutes; five acres; all improvements; garage; station ten minutes; elevation, 540; commanding views; first mortgage, $20,500, 5 per cent.; attractive price to close estate. George Dean Russell, Trustee, Tribune Building.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Busz, 40 West 32d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

JERSEY CITY.

Elegant 2-family brick flat, 22x60, lot 25x100; seven rooms and bath each floor; hot-water heat; handy to tube; $3,000 cash, balance mortgage. Davies, 99 Highland Av., near Boulevard.

Sunwood, N. J.—Handsome homes among the trees on large plots, near station, sold on monthly payments; also a few large building plots at $500 each; very easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Westfield, N. J.—New six and seven room cottages on large plots, sold on very easy terms. Send for photograph and particulars. Also a few large building plots on monthly payments. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Binger Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

MUST SELL picturesque bungalow on mountainside, overlooking river; open fireplace, large porch 52 feet long; population 51 in 1910; terms. Sacrifice, 70 Times Downtown.

Lakewood.—House 60 rooms, sun parlor, electric hydro-therapy baths, large porches. Dr Joyce, 700 Union St., Brooklyn.

Bayota, 36 minutes out; homestead, 9 rooms, modern improvements; $4,600, your terms. Merrick, Room 459, 5th Av. Building.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

LIFE INCOME FROM FRUIT.

Nothing pays such large permanent income as fruit growing; apples and peaches planted on the same land will give you a life income; we can sell you a young orchard already in bearing, and now earning a profit; or we will plant one and care for it for you. Connecticut is famous for its peaches and apples; write for information. Connecticut Orchards Co., Yalesville, Conn.

$100,000 estate in Stamford at about two-thirds of its value on account of owner's illness; principals only. Address S. T., box 117 Times Downtown.

Farm of 80 acres overlooking L. I. Sound; 11 house has 10 rooms, baths; $9,500 includes all furniture. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Maryland—For Sale or To Let.

$12,000.

ALL-YEAR COUNTRY HOME, MARYLAND, NEAR BALTIMORE.

A sacrifice owing to changes, marriage, &c., in family of owner. Address Francis, Box E 72 Times Annex.

Real Estate—Out of City.

At a sacrifice, 15-acre estate; excellent neighborhood; high elevation; modern dwelling and stable; large shade trees and fruit orchard; no reasonable offer refused. Fox Realty Company, 22 East 42d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

COTTAGE OR BUNGALOW.

Will rent with option to buy at Woodridge, on hill; large plots; all improvements; write for plans, photographs. Builder, 134 Times Downtown.

To Let—Furnished.

Handsome furnished house, with garage; 8 minutes from Grove St. station. Call 11-1 Forty J. Orange. Inspection all day Sunday or by appointment. 4 South Maple Av., East Orange, N. J.

Byram Shore, Greenwich, Conn.—A furnished Summer house, three baths, hot-water heat; garage; near trolley; $400 until May 1st. J. Muller, Box 18, Greenwich, Conn.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A large double store with basement, splendidly situated and adapted for first-class market, dry grocery or druggist, leased on favorable terms. 1,168 Madison Av., at 86th St.

To let, attractive prices, fashionable office space, 2,400 square feet, and 1,250 square feet on West 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av. M 97 Times.

Studios, offices, floors, $10 upwards; all improvements; always open; great location; please inspect; "L" and Subway stations. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 69th.

206 West 58d, Near 8th Av.—Four-story building, store and first floor, suitable for business; possession now; rent low. Inquire Reservoir, 882 8th Av.

Two lofts, corner Fulton and Front; suitable light manufacturing; 50x50; rent $60 monthly. Hugh McMaster, 61 Fulton St.

114, 118 East.—Two large stores and basement; rent reasonable. Apply 230 West 125th.

181 West 82d St.—Parlor floor; very suitable for dressmaker or milliner; bay show window; electric light; reasonable.

15th St., 60 West.—Very light sixth loft, 2,000 square feet; electric connection; elevator service; steam heat. Apply Janitor.

Part of beautiful furnished office; reasonable. Room 606, 24 East 21st.

Brooklyn.

44 Bergen St., Brooklyn; office and floor; convenient to Subway; $16.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

WANTED—One or two story building, suitable for candy manufacture in Manhattan or Williamsburg district. G. Cassis & Sons, 293 Mott St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

97TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent table board; telephone.

17TH, 180 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, in private family; board optional; references.

81ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, baths, steam heat; excellent table.

54TH ST., 117-19 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Double and single rooms, with board.

37TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large rooms; private bath; elevator; references.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references, table board.

53D, 18 EAST.—Beautiful large and single rooms; excellent table; parlor dining.

76TH, 42 EAST.—Delightful rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all conveniences; excellent neighborhood.

76TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Elegant rooms; all conveniences; excellent cuisine; telephone. Gross.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (76th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; telephone, electricity; table guests.

MADISON AV., 160.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 24th Subways.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (125d.)—Unusual opportunity; secure handsome rooms; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

83D ST., 44 WEST.—Single and double rooms, suites; private baths, electricity; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

86TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

56TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent board; table guests.

54TH, 63 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references required.

97TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

57TH, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

97TH, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

81ST ST., 125 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 204 WEST, (Formerly 14 East 44th.)—Rooms with board; table guests.

78D, 143 WEST.—Handsome suites; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; reference.

78D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

74TH ST., 153 WEST.—Attractive rooms with private bath; first-class table; home comforts; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

74TH, 131 WEST.—80th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

76th, 105 West.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; reference; home cooking.

76TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

76th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose motif; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

78TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

78TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; exceptional table; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

79TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House of Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

80TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; telephone.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; table guests, Schuyler 5010.

82D, 174 WEST.—Beautiful back parlor; two smaller rooms; excellent table board; references.

82D, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, excellent home table; well appointed house; table guests.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Three double rooms, suite or separate; table guests; telephone.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, handsome room, private bath; also medium; private family.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; baths; excellent table. Phone 10182 Schuyler.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath; breakfast or table board.

83D ST., 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; excellent French cooking; table board; telephone.

83D, 17 WEST.—High-class Jewish house; excellent table; home surroundings; table guests.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large and one medium-sized room; parlor dining; references.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; German cooking; homelike.

87TH ST., 174 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, ideal location; electricity; parlor dining; table guests.

86TH ST., 187 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; electricity, excellent table; refined neighborhood; references.

89TH, 500 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; all home comforts.

91ST, 161 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; excellent table.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Desirable rooms, gentlemen or family; table guests; Subway, "L."

93D, 20-21 WEST.—Large and small rooms; permanent guests; good home cooking; references.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Homelike surroundings; near "L"; references; good table; table guests.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well-appointed house; excellent board; references, phone.

94TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

94TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

96TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House of Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

96TH, 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

96TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

96TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House of Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

96TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

96TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

96TH ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

96TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

96TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

97TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

97TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

97TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

97TH, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

97TH, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

97TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

97TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

97TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

98TH ST., 125 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

98TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

98TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

98TH, 131 WEST.—80th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

98th, 105 West.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; reference; home cooking.

98TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

98th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

98TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

98TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

99TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose motif; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

99TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

99TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

99TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

99TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; exceptional table; references.

99TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

99TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

99TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

99TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

99TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

99TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

100TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House of Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

100TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

100TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

100TH ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

100TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

100TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

101ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

101ST, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

101ST, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

101ST, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

101ST, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

101ST ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

101ST, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

101ST, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

101ST ST., 125 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

101ST, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

102D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath; superior table; parlor dining room; references.

102D, 204 WEST, (Formerly 14 East 44th.)—Rooms with board; table guests.

103D, 143 WEST.—Handsome suites; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; reference.

103D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; running water; table board; Subway, "L"; references.

103D ST., 153 WEST.—Attractive rooms with private bath; first-class table; home comforts; table guests.

103D, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

103D, 131 WEST.—80th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

103d, 105 West.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; reference; home cooking.

103D ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

103d, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

103D, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

103D, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

104TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose motif; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

104TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

104TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

104TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

104TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; exceptional table; references.

104TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

104TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

104TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

104TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

104TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

104TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

105TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House of Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

105TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

105TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

105TH ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

105TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

105TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

106TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

106TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

106TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

106TH, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

106TH, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

106TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

106TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

106TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

107TH ST., 125 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

107TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

107TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

107TH, 131 WEST.—80th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

107th, 105 West.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; reference; home cooking.

107TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

107th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

107TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

107TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose motif; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

108TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

108TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

108TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

108TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; exceptional table; references.

108TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

108TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

108TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

108TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

108TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

108TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

109TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House of Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

109TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

109TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

109TH ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

109TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

109TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

110TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

110TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

110TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

110TH, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

110TH, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

110TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

110TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

110TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

111TH ST., 125 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

111TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

111TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

111TH, 131 WEST.—80th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

111th, 105 West.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; reference; home cooking.

111TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

111th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

111TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

111TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

112TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose motif; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

112TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

112TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

112TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

112TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; exceptional table; references.

112TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

112TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

112TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

112TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

112TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

112TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

113TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House of Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

113TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

113TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

113TH ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

113TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

113TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

114TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

114TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

114TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

114TH, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

114TH, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

114TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

114TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

114TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

115TH ST., 125 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

115TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

115TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

115TH, 131 WEST.—80th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

115th, 105 West.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; reference; home cooking.

115TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

115th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

115TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

115TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

116TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose motif; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

116TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

116TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

116TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

116TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; exceptional table; references.

116TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

116TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

116TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

116TH, 133 WEST, (The Rochester.)—Desirable rooms; home cooking; special dinner rates.

116TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; electricity; French cuisine.

116TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

117TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (The House of Richards.)—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

117TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

117TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

117TH ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

117TH ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

117TH, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

118TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

118TH, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

118TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

118TH, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

118TH, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

118TH ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

118TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

118TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

119TH ST., 125 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

119TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

119TH, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

119TH, 131 WEST.—80th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

119th, 105 West.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; reference; home cooking.

119TH ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

119th, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

119TH, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

119TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

120TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose motif; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

120TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

120TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

120TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

120TH ST., 106 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms; private bath; suitable for two or four; other rooms; refined surroundings; exceptional table; references.

120TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large and single rooms; shower; gentlemen.

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121ST, 124 WEST.—Desirable, cool, quiet rooms; electricity; ideal location; generous table.

121ST, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, airy, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

121ST ST, 140 WEST.—American home; desirable large, small rooms, handsomely furnished, homelike environment, generous table; home cooking.

121ST ST., 141-143 WEST.—Large, small rooms; newly decorated; refined, homelike; references.

121ST, 123 WEST.—Few vacancies; make reservations for Winter; excellent table; references.

122D, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

122D, 148 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

122D, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; excellent table; good service; reference.

122D, 411 WEST.—Select accommodations; outclassing for price, (board two,) $16; single, $8.

122D, 340 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, with board; references; phone.

122D ST., 37 WEST.—Attractive, modern rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessible location.

122D, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

122D, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms; continuous hot water; "L," Subway; phone.

123D ST., 125 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD, DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

123D, 116 WEST.—Attractive rooms with board; references; table guests.

123D, 102 WEST.—Second floor front suite; private bath; telephone; electricity; steam heat; other rooms; private baths; excellent table.

123D, 131 WEST.—80th year; large, small rooms; bath; excellent table; references.

123d, 105 West.—Desirable single, double rooms; excellent table; table guests; reference; home cooking.

123D ST., 127, 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

123d, 111 West.—Large and medium-sized attractively furnished rooms; excellent table.

123D, 106 WEST.—Opportunity secure single room, closet, steam, water; home cooking.

123D, 249 WEST.—Desirable single or double rooms; parlor dining; references.

124TH, 301 WEST.—Select private home; new, exquisite furnishings, in blue, red rose motif; suites, single rooms; superior table; electricity; phone.

124TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; excellent home table; references; reasonable.

124TH, 164 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

124TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms, excellent table, all conveniences, references.

124TH ST., 106

RAILWAYS LAY NEEDS BEFORE PRESIDENT

War Has Confronted Them with "Unparalelled Emergency" Committee Declares at Conference.

MUST HAVE MORE REVENUE

Otherwise Results Will Be Disastrous—No Specific Request Made, but Appeal Made for Sympathetic Public Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The credit of American railroads, which is declared to have been seriously impaired before the war in Europe began, is now "confronted by an emergency of a magnitude without parallel in our history," according to representations made to President Wilson today by a committee of railroad executives representing all the leading systems of the country.

The committee submitted to the President a formal statement which concluded with the "respectful requests":

First—That the President will call the attention of the country to the pressing necessity for support of railroad credit by the co-operative and sympathetic effort of the public and of all Governmental authorities and that the railroads be relieved as far as possible from immediate burdens involving additional expense.

Second—That the President will urge a practical recognition of the fact that an emergency is upon the railroads which requires, in the public interest, that they have additional revenue and that the appropriate Governmental agencies seek a way by which such additional revenue may be properly and promptly raised.

The committee consisted of Chairman Trumbull of the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, who acted as spokesman; President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, President Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, President E. P. Ripley of the Santa Fé, and Vice President Hale Holden of the Burlington. The members of the committee were accompanied to Washington by other representative railroad men, who however, did not go to the White House.

The President received the committeemen cordially and listened intently to what they had to say. Then, after thanking them for coming to the White House with their statement of the situation, he said he would give very careful consideration to the facts presented. Nothing was said by the President indicating what his response would be, but it is thought that in a few days he will indicate his position.

The purpose of the conference was to enable the President fully to realize the gravity of the finacial situation confronting the railroads. The suggestion was made that he urge the Federal Reserve Board to adopt a most liberal attitude toward the acceptance of railroad securities as a basis for the issuance of Aldrich-Vreeland currency and loans. The railroad representatives would also like to hear that the President would urge the conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission of additional powers to enable that body to consider the general railroad financial situation in passing upon applications for rate increases. Though no statement was forthcoming from the White House, it is understood that the President has felt all along that he cannot properly or reasonably attempt to influence the Interstate Commerce Commission.

After the conference the committee of railroad Presidents issued this formal statement:

Ask Sympathetic Treatment.

"The purpose of this conference is to lay before the President in brief terms the present situation of the railroads of the United States—250,000 miles of great national highways. That the case of the railroads deserves sympathetic treatment arises from the fact that, although privately owned, their property is devoted to public service. The industrial health of the country depends upon an adequate railroad service; such service cannot be rendered and proper response to public needs cannot be made unless the financial soundness of the railroads is maintained.

"The credit of the railroads, seriously impaired, as we believe, before the war started, is now confronted by an emergency of a magnitude without parallel in history. To understand the full import of the existing crisis it is necessary to consider briefly the antecedent conditions.

"The purpose here is not to complain, but to point out the one paramount fact that by reason of legislation and regulation by the Federal Government and the forty-eight States, acting independently of each other, as well as through the action of a strong public opinion, railroad expenses in recent years have vastly increased. No criticism is here made of the general theory of Governmental regulation, but, on the other hand, no ingenuity can relieve the carriers of the burdens of expense created thereby. However desirable may have been the expenditures which have been forced upon the railroads, no adequate provision has been made to pay the bill.

"This great increase in expenses now coincides with seriously depleted revenues, with no corresponding ability of the railroads to reduce their costs in proportion. Governments can proceed with expenditures of all kinds by taxation, but railroads cannot. While the effect of the European war upon railroad earnings may vary in different sections, it is painfully evident that there will be serious decreases in the total because of the unprecedented difficulty in the marketing of cotton, the great decrease in imports and the general dislocation of trade and industry.

"Even prior to the existing emergency and to meet the antecedent situation, railroad expenditures generally had been reduced to absolute necessities. The difficulty of further contraction is enhanced by existing wage agreements and, in so far as the Western railroads are concerned, by the possibilities involved in the arbitration proceedings to which they have recently agreed.

"The net operating incomp of the railroads of the United States for the year ended June 30, 1914, was $120,000,000 less than for the previous year, or about 15 per cent. The gross earnings for the year were $44,000,000 less than for 1913; expenses and taxes were $76,000,000 more.

Credit Depends Upon Earnings.

"The maintenance of the credit of the railroads (and the credit of the railroads establishes the standard for all industrial enterprises) depends upon their ability to increase their net earnings. The railroads may have the most perfectly appointed plants in the world, but if the net earnings are not adequate, new capital cannot be attracted.

"In the important Eastern rate case the Interstate Commerce Commission unanimously found that the railroads in the richest section of the country needed more revenue. That finding was based upon the situation prior to the first of July, this year; indeed upon conditions of a year previous.

"No emphasis need at this time be put upon the new railroad capital which has heretofore been required to provide for normal development, but this has been from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 per annum, and railroads should not only be able to keep abreast of the time, but in this emergency should be in position to anticipate the demands of an expanding community.

"Simultaneously with the great impairment of railroad credit conditions have broken down and the absolute and immediate necessities of both public and private borrowers of money here and abroad have caused increased interest rates to a level unthought of a few months ago—rates much higher than present net earnings return upon the railroad property of the United States.

"This emergency was not contemplated when the Interstate Commerce Commission rendered its decision in the Eastern rate case, yet the problems now confronting the railroads greatly transcend the seriousness of those which existed then. The menace is now not only to railroad credit but to the transportation service itself, and efficient transportation is inseparably connected with the welfare of our people.

"Securities of United States railroads held abroad are computed at from three to five billion dollars. It is a certainty that bond and note obligations of the railroads maturing before the end of next year aggregate over $520,000,000. In the highest public interest, it is imperative that these obligations shall be met. Yet it is evident that for a long time Europe will not be a lender of money to America. On the contrary, the war will create such enormous debts and involve such a general dislocation of industry and commerce that Europe must realize largely on its holding of American securities regardless of the price obtainable.

"The New York Stock Exchange has now been closed for a longer period than at any time in its history. There is no present market for railroad securities, old or new. The United States is in a condition of financial isolation. If the Stock Exchange were to open (and it must open some time) the pressure of selling would inevitably be greatest against railroad securities. If they go down, industrial issues will fall still more seriously. The public necessity to stem this tide of selling and to reduce to the utmost its destructive effect is one that calls for the exercise of every resource of statesmanship."

The statement ends with the two requests of the President already quoted.

Specific Requests Later.

The railroad men were hopeful after the conference that Mr. Wilson, through a public letter or otherwise, might show that he believed the railroads should be relieved of some burdens. They also believed they had laid the groundwork for the consideration of specific requests to be made later. These requests were understood to include a postponement of consideration of the Railway Securities bill now pending in Congress, legislation allowing the Interstate Commerce Commission to take general conditions into consideration in passing on petitions for rate increases, and the reopening of the recently decided advance freight rate cases.

At the White House tonight it was said the President would give careful consideration to the problem. He indicated his sympathy with the appeal of the railroads, but made no promises.

After the conference the railroad executives met Interstate Commerce Commissioners Clements, McChord, Clark, and Daniels. A copy of an address presented to the President was laid before the Commissioners, and the general railroad situation, as altered by events since the outbreak of the European war, was explained. The railroad executives said they were ready at any time to advise with the commission as to any practical means for affording relief to which the roads might be entitled and which the commission could lawfully grant.

In their talk with members of the Interstate Commerce Commission the railroad representatives found considerable encouragement. While no definite promises were made to them, the committee of the carriers came away with the impression that the commission might be willing to reopen the advance rate case if the presentation of evidence in connection with a readjustment of rates for passenger service and of the free services the commission thought should be discontinued indicated that the situation had so changed that advances in freight rates were justified by the changed conditions due to the war in Europe.

The Interstate Commerce Commission today granted to the Southeastern railroads an extension of time until April 1, 1915, to meet its order for readjustment of class and commodity rates from Eastern cities, Ohio River crossings, and New Orleans to South Atlantic and Gulf ports.

TO SEEK INTRASTATE RISE.

Railroads Satisfied with Present Interstate Passenger Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—With certain mileage-book exceptions, no railroad has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission schedules increasing passenger rates. So far as the commission has information, there is no intention to file such schedules. Representatives of all the trunk lines repeatedly have stated before the commission that interstate passenger rates were satisfactory.

From sources regarded as well informed, however, it was learned that an advance of rates would be sought generally all over the country on short intrastate routes. The railroads are planning to take up their claims for an increase with the State commissions and the State Legislatures. No particular lines were named, but it was said that the idea was general among passenger experts that the entire system of intrastate rates needed overhauling. This was recognized by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision of the 5 per cent. case recently.

It was pointed out that in the Central Freight Association territory, where the greatest need seemed to exist for an increase of revenue, the laws of certain States would make it difficult to get an increase of passenger rates. The States named were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. It is in these States that the roads will attempt to make a fight in the Legislatures for what they believe to be their rights, and it is believed by experts in railroad rate-making that they have a very fair chance of success.

INCREASE MILEAGE RATES.

New Tariffs Filed by Eastern Roads Show Advance of Eighth.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Practically all of the principal railroads in the East today completed filing with the Interstate Commerce Commission their new tariffs proposing increases in the price of mileage tickets. The roads sometime ago began giving notice of the new rates to take effect Oct. 1.

The increases approximate 12½ per cent. The roads include the New York Central, Reading, Jersey Central, Lackawanna, West Shore, Lehigh Valley, Erie, Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, New Haven, Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Central of Vermont, Delaware & Hudson, Rutland, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, Western Maryland, and several subsidiary lines.

Many of the lines propose to increase the price of thousand-mile local books from $20 to $22.50. The $5 refund on interchangeable books, which sold for $25, would be reduced to $2.50.

No protests have been filed against the proposed increases.

Senate Passes War Expense Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The Senate today passed the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for extra expenses of diplomatic and consular service occasioned by the European war. The bill passed the House yesterday, and now goes to the President.

TRAFFIC BLOCKED WHILE TAXI BURNS

Crowd of 5,000 on Forty-second St. Watch Firemen's Efforts to Save Automobile.

FEARED AN EXPLOSION

Hotels and Office Building Emptied When an Alarm Was Sent In.

Five thousand people forgot about the war for the space of fifteen minutes yesterday at luncheon time, and crowded the sidewalks and the crossings at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue and watched a taxicab burn. People ran out of the Manhattan and the Belmont, while many others hung out of the windows of those hotels and the Forty-second Street Building. It was almost a quarter of an hour before the fire engines reached the spot.

Many persons carrying a Summer coat of tan and handbags were hurrying out of the Grand Central Terminal. Porters were hanging about the Subway entrances entreating those who emerged from below to be allowed to carry their parcels. Newsboys were doing a thriving business with "extras" just out, and the lunch places were taking in and pouring out steady streams, when suddenly a taxicab, which had just left the Terminal and had got nearly to Madison Avenue on Forty-second Street, stopped. A man and a woman hurried out, grasping several bags and bundles. The chauffeur jumped off the box. Those near by saw a lot of smoke coming from under the vehicle, and as they looked, a tongue of flame lapped out from under one side and licked in at the open door. No one heard a sound of an explosion, but it seemed hardly two seconds before a blaze was roaring merrily.

Somebody turned in an alarm, and then people began to run toward the spot from every direction. Hotel lobbies were emptied. One elderly man who was leaving the Manhattan toppled down the steps in his eagerness to see what was going on. The flames roared on. One man was heard to remark that the taximeter was still working, but as a matter of fact the only detail of the car that was now visible was its number, 2-D-1. The one pane of the glass shield melted. One cross-town car bound west scooted by the blazing vehicle, but the police held up others. When the firemen came the first of the apparatus proved to be a scaling ladder. However, an engine arrived from the other side almost at the same time, and two minutes after it had stopped the fire seemed to be out, and firemen were using little hand apparatus on the charred framework of the car.

When the fire seemed put out, the firemen shoved the taxicab to one side and traffic was resumed. Then the crowd had another thrill. Just as the card started up, the taxi blazed again from under the engine.

"Look out for an explosion!" somebody shouted, and there was a rush to widen the open circle about the car, which looked like the beginning of a panic. However, the firemen quickly got the hose out again, and soon fewer than 200 persons were left on the spot to guard the remains and ask questions until the car was removed.

The taxi was the property of Max Ehrlich of 112 West Seventy-sixth Street. The driver was William Dougherty of 416 East Eighty-first Street. He told the police that a backfire had been the cause of the trouble.

TO DISCUSS FORGAN PLAN.

Bankers Will Meet Treasury Heads in Conference Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—J. P. Morgan and Jacob H. Schiff will come here tomorrow at the invitation of Secretary McAdoo for a conference on the foreign exchange situation. As international bankers Messrs. Morgan and Schiff have information in regard to present conditions which Secretary McAdoo regards as of the highest value to the Government.

The conferees will discuss the plan worked out by the Forgan committee appointed at the Clearing House conference held here last week. It is not known whether the two New York bankers approve the plan, but the impression prevails among Treasury officials that in a general way they will express satisfaction with the method proposed to meet obligations abroad.

The Forgan plan is to raise a fund of $150,000,000 in gold, of which $25,000,000 is to be available immediately and is to be deposited in the branch of the Bank of England at Ottawa, Canada, as the basis of a transfer of credits in London and Paris. The fund, according to the Forgan plan, is to be raised by a pool of national banks, and a committee of New York bankers will direct operations.

Thus far neither Secretary McAdoo nor any member of the Federal Relief Board has expressed any opinion on the plan. The conference tomorrow, it is expected, will clear up some phases of the situation.

CATCH A CHECK FORGER.

Pinkertons Run Down Man Who Swindled a Trust Company.

A check for $139.50, drawn on the Security Bank at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, was deposited on July 8 in the East Side Branch of the Transatlantic Trust Company at Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue. It was made payable to "Joseph Deleo," the depositor, and the firm name of Grady & Horrowitz, Sixth Avenue restaurant keepers, who have an account at the Security Bank, was signed to it. The depositor, with his own checks, drew out almost all of the $139.50 from the Transatlantic Trust Company within three days after the bank had accepted the check, and on the fourth day, when the check had reached the Security Bank, it was declared a forgery. "Joseph Deleo" was seen no more at the Transatlantic Trust Company.

The check was turned over to the Pinkerton Detective Agency, and Supt. Graham recognized the forgery as the work of a member of the now scattered George Porrazzo band of forgers. In an investigation lasting more than two months, Mr. Graham learned that the only former member of the band still in New York was a man known as "Flying Jerry." The Superintendent's search for this man led him, yesterday afternoon, to a Fourteenth Street theatre, where, according to the police, the paying teller of the Transatlantic Trust Company identified the man under surveillance as the "Joseph Deleo" who had deposited the forged check. The man was then arrested by detectives from Police Headquarters. He said he was Nicholas Filangeri, 26 years old, of 220 First Avenue, and denied that he had forged the check.

The newest, light weight soft hat with an unusual pear-shaped crown. A hat that *radiates* style and quality.

Just one of a dozen headliners that will soon play to crowded houses.

You can pay more, but you can't get more.

The "Radio" $1.50

Kaufman "Manhattan's Man Maker"

40 Stores—All Principal Cities

5 CHILDREN DIE OF BURNS.

Coroner's Physician Pabst Urges Parents to Fireproof Clothing.

Coroner's Physician Dr. Charles F. Pabst of Brooklyn was called yesterday in five cases of children who died as a result of burns suffered while playing with matches in their homes or around bonfires.

Dorothy Mullins, four years old, of 57 Bay Eleventh Street, Bath Beach, died at the Coney Island Hospital of burns sustained while playing with a bonfire near her home.

Marion Yates, five years old, died at the Brooklyn Hospital from burns from a bonfire in the yard of her home, 124 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

Joseph Scirino, two years old, died at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital from burns suffered while playing with matches at his home, 417 Eighteenth Street. His parents were slightly burned in trying to beat out the flames about him.

Joseph Lungro, five years old, of 2,705 West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, died at his home from burns sustained there as a result of playing with matches.

Stella Urewich, five years old, of 194 John Street, died at her home from burns suffered while playing with matches.

Dr. Pabst said that deaths of children through burns could largely be prevented by parents by a simple and cheap method of fireproofing the clothing of the little ones.

"I would suggest," he said, "that parents fireproof the cowboy and Indian suits so often worn by the little ones, and the fringes of which are constant sources of danger from fire; also that they fireproof lace curtains and other hangings liable to be ignited by children playing with matches at home.

"Parents need only buy a pound of phosphate of ammonia, for about 25 cents, at the nearest drug store, dissolve it in a gallon of water, and simply dip in this mixture the articles they wish to fireproof. The solution is absolutely harmless, as were it merely water, and can affect neither the child nor the material washed. On the other hand, it makes the goods absolutely proof against flame."

ELEVATED TRAINS COLLIDE.

All Traffic on Third Avenue Suspended an Hour and a Half.

All traffic on the Third Avenue elevated line was tied up for an hour and a half early yesterday morning by a collision between 103d and 102d Streets. Motorman John Emery was bringing an empty train out from the centre tracks, where it had stood all night, when the air brakes failed to work and the train ran into one ahead. Emery jumped in time to save himself, and no one in the front train was injured, but two cars were telescoped and one caught fire.

While the tracks were blocked, trains above Third Street were shunted to the Second Avenue line, so that the congestion above that point was relieved, but thousands were held up in the stations below.

Arrested for Stealing $1,462.

Detectives Mattola and Kemp arrested Nicholas W. Raditsky of 245 East Ninth Street last night on the charge of stealing $1,462 from his employer, Gregory Kunashezsky, a steamship broker of 330 East Tenth Street. The money was the price of seven steamship tickets sold on Aug. 25 to seven German reservists. Raditsky had $1,462 and 26 cents additional when he was arrested.

RICHARDS DEFENDS HORGAN

Says State Employe Attacked by Hennessy Is Efficient.

State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards replied last night to the attack made on him by John A. Hennessy as a result of his appointment of Matthew T. Horgan to a place in the Banking Department. Mr. Hennessy said that Mr. Horgan had been sent to jail for wife beating.

"I am well aware," said Mr. Richards, "that there was an unfortunate chapter in Mr. Horgan's life ten years ago, caused by marital differences which terminated by a decree of divorce granted by Justice Greenbaum in favor of Mr. Horgan and against his first wife. Mr. Horgan received the custody of his children. I have found Mr. Horgan's present life and character above criticism. I have appointed him to a position in this department, fully warranted by his ability, industry, and honesty. Mr. Horgan is having more than the amount of his salary every month owing to the adoption of a comprehensive system of audit and verified accounts which he recommended and owing to which the annual expenses of the Liquidation Bureau are about $5,000 less than before.

"If Mr. Hennessy or any one else will make and substantiate a charge against Mr. Horgan for failure to perform his duty or for any dishonest act, no matter how slight, I will remove him immediately."

CITY'S $100,000,000 LOAN.

All Taken and Now Being Apportioned Among the Banks.

The $100,000,000 loan to the City of New York, arranged by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co. particularly for the purpose of meeting upward of $80,000,000 in finance bills maturing in London between Sept. 14 and the end of the year, is now being allotted to the banks and trust companies in the proportion of their net deposits.

All of the loan has been subscribed for, and the city is assured of $80,000,000 in gold or foreign exchange on London to meet its needs.

Foreign exchange, which sold down on the completion of arrangements for meeting the city's obligations abroad, strengthened again yesterday. Cables on London were quoted at $4.99½@$5.00, and demand at $4.98½@$4.99.

The Oxford Club Tom Brown

SMART dressing is not so much a matter of dollars as sense.

It's not how much you pay for your hat that will class you among the classy—but what hat you wear.

Two

TOM BROWN—not the good natured chap you knew at school—but a new College soft hat, designed for the good, smart, genial chap who wants a touch of novelty in his dress. An exclusive Truly Warner creation.

THE OXFORD CLUB—an aristocratic derby style. There's a slight taper to the crown, a medium round curl to the brim, and an unmistakable air of quality about the whole hat. Price $2.00.

Fourteen New York Stores. See Phone Book.

Truly Warner Hatter to Mr. Goodrosser.

Mail Orders Prepaid, $2.00. Send for Style Book.

ARROW LINE

"NORMAN"

ON THE WAY—A NEW

ARROW COLLAR

DUE SEPT. 15th

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St. 847 Eighth Ave. Third Ave., Cor. 132d St.
Broadway, below Chambers St. 246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Stetson Hats

"La Salle $3.50"

A GOOD many men have asked us why we feature Stetson Hats so strongly.

We do it because we know from our hat making experience that they are superior to any others produced in America.

The La Salle, for instance, a Wallach-Stetson, is one of the smartest soft hats ever shown in town, made in many different colors with a ribbon that contrasts with the color of the hat—a very fashionable touch. Besides this, we have the largest stock of Stetson Hats in New York—among them the Headcase, so called because it is the lightest, most flexible derby that has ever been made—and we alone in New York sell it.

La Salle $3.50. Stetson Hats $3.50 to $8.

It's Economy to buy Linens now—

Reg. Trade Mark

THE chief source of supply for Flax, the raw material from which Linens are made, is Russia and Belgium. The war in Europe has made this year's flax crop unavailable.

Naturally, then, the scarcity of raw material from which Linens are made will automatically increase the price of linens.

We have never had a more abundant or better assorted stock of desirable household Linens of all kinds and we suggest to our customers and the public generally that the present time offers a most favorable opportunity to purchase linens at prices materially lower than they are likely to be for a long time to come.

Store open this week 8:30 to 5. Saturday close 12 o'clock. Thereafter hours will be 8:30 to 6 P. M. daily.

James McCutcheon & Co.

5th Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets

The New SAXON $395

Nat a Cycle Car
Standard Tread

Best and Best Looking Two-Passenger Automobile in the World

Racy in lines, distinctive in style, substantial and solid in appearance the Saxon is a real delight to the eye. It is good to look at. It is a source of genuine pride and pleasure to the one who drives it.

You need never apologize for your Saxon. Because your own taste and the opinion of experts will agree that it is the best and best looking two-passenger car, of anywhere near its price, in the world.

No car, regardless of price, has any better lines. With the new running boards and other recent improvements the Saxon has all the style of the big, high priced cars. Its French body design, tapered bonnet, sweeping oval fenders, wire wheels, give it exceptional grace and beauty.

The Saxon is handsome inside as well as outside. It is well finished, well trimmed. It looks good to the man who's in it. He feels comfortable and at home.

And underneath all the beauty and style is the simple, substantial, honest Saxon mechanism that has stood up and given satisfaction in the hands of more than 6000 owners throughout the land.

You don't take any chance in buying a Saxon. It's good and good looking; *good looking and good.*

The wise thing is to order now.

Saxon Motor Company of New York
251 West 57th St., New York, N. Y.

ESSEX AUTO COMPANY, NEWARK, N. J., Distributors for Northern New Jersey.

HARWOOD - A NEW E&W RED-MAN COLLAR 2 for 25 cts.

TROY'S BEST PRODUCT

IRVING $1.50 HATS

THE JUBILEE
A GREAT SUCCESS
IRVING
YOUR HATTER

Lively Clever Styles for Regular fellows

STYLES THAT WILL LOOK RIGHT on Tom, Dick, Harry and You.

SEE MY WINDOWS and Learn What's What

25 Stores in Metropolitan District

IRVING $1.50 HATS

Bob Flirt
DESIGNED BY
IRVING
YOUR HATTER

Fall Styles Are Ready

Same standard qualities—at no price advance—in spite of the higher cost of materials. Light weight Soft Hats for early Fall wear—$3 and $4.

Ask to see the new "Blackstone"; also the new "Cameo"—exclusively shown in

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

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